

FONTES MEMORIAE HUNGARIAE III. VARSÓBAN ŐRZÖTT MAGYAR VONATKOZÁSÚ OKLEVELEK (1439–1489)



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(1439–1489)**

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Előszó

Újabb mérföldkövéhez érkezett kutatócsoportunk vállalása, mely szerint közreadjuk a Vársóban őrzött magyar vonatkozású oklevelek teljes szövegét. Ezúttal az 1439 és az 1489 között kelt 33 oklevélszövegen a sor. Találunk köztük Albert, I. Ulászló és Mátyás magyar, IV. Kázmér lengyel, valamint II. Ulászló cseh király által kiadott okleveleket is, melyek az országaik közötti diplomáciai érintkezés fontos iratai. Ezen felül a lengyel-magyar kapcsolatok történetének több, kifejezetten fontos forrását, mint az 1474-es és 1479-es lengyel-magyar békék dokumentumait, a hozzájuk tartozó menleveleket és azok megerősítéseit. Egy korábbi kiadványunk után¹ ebbe a füzetbe is bekerültek az I. Ulászló magyar király megválasztásához kapcsolódó sokpecsétetes oklevelek mivel a sorozat szerkesztésekor a teljességre törekedünk.

A Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltárának Diplomatikai Fényképgyűjteményében található varsói oklevelek mindegyike szerepel a kiadványban,² és további egy oklevél eredetijét is sikerült fellelnünk. Ez az ún. ófalui békeszerződés okmánya, melyet eddig csak a kiadásokból ismert történetírásunk (69. sz.). Ezúttal három, még kivonatban sem közölt oklevél átírását is publikáljuk (65., 67. és 77. sz.). Érdemes azt is megemlítenünk az 1479-es békeszerződés kapcsán (76. sz.), hogy Maciej Dogiel a szerződés lengyel változata alapján dolgozott,³ itt viszont a magyar példányt adjuk közre.

Az 1440-es sokpecsétetes okleveleken kívül számos itt közölt oklevélen szerepelnek érdekes, és egyedülálló pecsétlenyomatok. Kiemelkedik ezek közül Újlaki Miklós bosnyák király borítón is szereplő pecsétje, melyet a szakirodalom eddig nem ismert. Emellett ezúttal is közzétettük az oklevelek, és azok pecsétjeinek fotóit a kutatócsoport „Magyarország a középkori Európában” (*Memoria Hungariae*) online adatbázisában (Rekordszámok: MH 11321–11608). Az oklevélszövegek elé bevezető tanulmány megírására kértük fel a Sobyśław Szybowski (Wydział Historyczny, Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego), aki rövid összefoglalást írt a lengyel-magyar kapcsolatok 1437 és 1490 közötti történetéhez. Ezzel sorozatunk újabb lépést kívánt tenni afelé, hogy a középkori lengyel-ma-

¹ Novák Ádám: Középkori magyar pecsétek Varsóból. In: *Történeti Tanulmányok XXV. Suplementum*. Debrecen 2018.

² AZ MNL OL [DF 283 607](#). oklevél (1484. máj. 18.) proveniencia leírása szerint szintén a varsói levéltárból származik, de jelzete nem ismert, eredetijét pedig nem sikerült felelnie a lengyel levéltáros kollégáknak.

³ *Codex diplomaticus regni Poloniae et magni ducatus Litvaniae in quo pacta, foedera, tractatus pacis... aliaque omnis generis publico nomine actorum et gestorum monumenta nunc primum ex archivis publicis eruta ac in lucem protracta, rebus ordine chronologico dispositis, exhibentur*. Tomus I–V. Edd. Matthias Dogiel. Vilnae, 1758–1764. I. 77–79.

gyar kapcsolatok kutatástörténetében újabb gyümölcsöző együttműködést hozzon létre a két ország történészei között.

A jelen füzetben található oklevelek átírását Tóth Péternek (56–62. sz.), Tóth Orsolyának (65., 67., 77. sz.) és Györkös Attilának (67. sz.) köszönhetjük. A korábbi szövegkiadások lektorása ezúttal is Tóth Orsolyára hárult, munkájáért módfelett hálásak vagyunk. Külön köszönet illeti Roman Czaját és Krzysztof Sytát, az Uniwersitet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu professzorait professzorait, illetve Rafal Jankowskit, az Archiwum Głównie Akt Dawnych munkatársát, akik nélkülözhetetlen segítséget nyújtottak a kiadvány létrejöttéhez. Az angol fordítást és nyelvi lektorálást Bacsá Balázs Antalnak és Szabó Tibornak köszönhetjük. A szövegthalmaz a Járom Kulturális Egyesület jóvoltából Lapis-Lovas Anett munkája eredményeként nyerte el tetszetős formáját, melyet most a történetírás hasznára bocsájtunk. Bízunk benne, hogy kollégáink segítségével kitart, és a Jagelló-kor okleveles anyaga, az összes oklevél szövegével egybeszerkesztve, név-, és helynévmutatóval ellátott, a témához méltó forráskiadványban láthat napvilágot a közeljövőben.

Debrecen, 2019. november 21.

Novák Ádám
Szerkesztő

Foreword

The commitment of our research group has reached another milestone, according to which we publish the complete texts of the Hungarian related diplomas kept in Warsaw. This time it is the turn of 33 diplomas dated between 1439 and 1489. Amongst them we find diplomas that were issued by Hungarian kings Albert the Magnanimous, Władysław I and Matthias, the Polish king Casimir IV, and the Czech king Władysław II. These are significant documents of diplomatic connections between their countries. In addition, there are several valuable sources regarding the history of Polish-Hungarian relations, such as the documents of the 1474 and 1479 Polish-Hungarian peace treaties and their related safe-conducts and confirmations. Following one of our previous publications¹ the multisigillic diplomas related to the coronation of Władysław I have also been included in this present booklet as we followed a holistic approach when editing the series.

The diplomas that are kept in Warsaw and can be found in the Diplomatic Photo Collection of the Hungarian National Archive are all included in the publication,² furthermore, we were able to recover the original version of another diploma. This is the document of the so called Ófalu (Spišská Stará Ves) Peace Treaty, which was so far known to our historiography through other publications (Nr. 69.). This time we publish transcriptions of three diplomas that not even the excerpts of which have been published yet (Nr. 65., 67., and 77). It is also worth noting regarding the 1479 peace treaty (Nr. 76.) that Maciej Dogiel's work was based on the Polish version of the contract,³ whereas we publish the Hungarian copy.

Besides the 1440 multisigillic diploma, many charters published in this volume contain interesting and unique imprints. Foremost among these may be the seal of the Bosnian king Nicholas of Ilok/Újlaki, which is on the cover of the booklet, and had not yet been recognized by historiography. Furthermore, we also published the pictures of the diplomas and their seals in the online database of the "Hungary in Medieval Europe" (Memoria Hungariae) research group

¹ Ádám Novák: Középkori magyar pecsétek Varsóból. [Medieval Hungarian seals from Warsaw] In: *Történeti Tanulmányok XXV. Suplementum*. Debrecen 2018.

² According to the origin description of the charter MNL OL [DF 283 607](#). (18 May 1484), it also came from the archive of Warsaw, but its source is unknown and the Polish colleague at the archive was unable to recover the original.

³ *Codex diplomaticus regni Poloniae et magni ducatus Litvaniae in quo pacta, foedera, tractatus pacis... aliaque omnis generis publico nomine actorum et gestorum monumenta nunc primum ex archivis publicis eruta ac in lucem protracta, rebus ordine chronologico dispositis, exhibentur*. Tomus I–V. Edd. Matthias Dogiel. Vilnae, 1758–1764. I. 77–79.

(Record no. MH 11321–11608). We asked Professor Sobiesław Szybkowski ([Wydział Historyczny, Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego](#)) to write an introductory paper preceding the diploma texts, who kindly wrote a summary on the Polish-Hungarian relations between 1437 and 1490. Our series endeavours to make a further step to create a fruitful cooperation in the field of Polish-Hungarian relations between the historians of the two countries.

We have to thank Péter Tóth (no. 56–62.), Orsolya Tóth (no. 65., 67., 77.) and Attila Györkös (no. 67.) for the diploma transcriptions that are present in this booklet. The revision of former diploma publications was again the responsibility of Orsolya Tóth, for whose work we are deeply grateful. Special thanks are also due to Professor Roman Czaja and Professor Krzysztof Syta, researchers of the Uniwersitet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, and Rafał Jankowski, associate of the Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych, whose assistance was indispensable for the materialization of this volume. We also have to thank Balázs Antal Bacsá and Tibor Szabó for the English translation and linguistic revision. The cluster of texts has reached its appealing form by the hands of Anett Lapis-Lovas and the Járom Cultural Association, which we now present for the benefit of historiography. We certainly hope that assistance from our colleagues will be long-lasting and the entire diploma material of the Jagiellonian era, along with the charter texts, name-, and location indexes will be published in the near future in complete source publication that the subject deserves.

Debrecen, 21. November 2019.

Ádám Novák
Editor

Polish-Hungarian Relations between 1437 and 1490. A Short Introduction

The period between 1434 and 1437 is clearly a watershed in the relations between the Kingdom of Poland (which was in personal union with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania) and the Kingdom of Hungary. The death of Vladislaus II Jagiełło, the long-time King of Poland and Supreme Duke of Lithuania on 31 May 1434 marks the beginning of this period. Similarly, its endpoint is also set by the death of a perhaps even more significant ruler, namely that of Sigismund of Luxemburg, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia, who passed away on 9 December 1437.¹ The deaths of Vladislaus II and Sigismund were over three years apart and during this time Sigismund remained an active player on the European political scene. Therefore, this period cannot be completely ignored when one tries to characterize the relations between Poland and Hungary after 1437, especially because certain political concepts which had a significant impact on the relations between the two kingdoms further on, were born during this short era. It needs to be emphasized that Sigismund's political partner was not the Polish king, Vladislaus III, who was 10 at the time (he was born in 1424),² but rather the Polish magnates, noblemen and Sophia of Halshany, the queen dowager. After Vladislaus II's older son was crowned in the summer of 1434, they acted as regents. This situation continued until December 1438, when Vladislaus III came of age and he himself began to rule.³ The representatives of the Polish political elites, even though they did not agree as far as foreign policy was concerned, believed the relations with Sigismund to be of significant importance. This was mainly the case because Sigismund provided

¹ *Joannis Długossii Annales seu Cronicae incliti Regni Poloniae*. (further: Długosz) *Lib. XI/XII*. Ed. Baczkowski, Krzysztof et al. Varsoviae, 2001. 115., 179.; Krzyżaniakowa, Jadwiga; Ochmański, Jerzy: *Władysław II Jagiełło*. Wrocław, 1990. 302.; Baum, Wilhelm: *Kaiser Sigismund. Hus, Konstanz und Türkenkriege*. Graz, 1993. 293.; Hoensch, Jörg K.: *Kaiser Sigismund. Herrscher an der Schwelle zur neuzeit 1368–1437*. München, 1996. 461.; Tęgowski, Jan: *Pierwsze pokolenia Giedyminowiczów*. Poznań–Wrocław, 1999. 131.

² Tęgowski, 1999. 136.

³ Cf. Sobociński, Władysław: Historia rządów opiekuńczych w Polsce. *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 2. (1949). 234, 292, 286–296, 304–305, 329–330.; Bardach, Juliusz: *Historia państwa i prawa Polski. Vol. 1*. Warszawa, 1964. 438–439.; Kurtyka, Janusz: *Tęczyńscy. Studium z dziejów polskiej elity możnowładczej w średniowieczu*. Kraków, 1997. 299–317.; Sperka, Jerzy: *Szafrancowie herbu Stary Koń. Z dziejów kariery i awansu w późnośredniowiecznej Polsce*. Katowice, 2001. 242–259, 348–354.; Czwojdrak, Bożena: *Rogowscy herbu Działosza, podskarbiowie królewscy. Studium z dziejów możnowładztwa w drugiej połowie XIV i w XV wieku*. Katowice, 2001. 62–66.; Eadem: *Zofia Holszańska. Studium o dworze i roli królowej w późnośredniowiecznej Polsce*. Warszawa, 2012. 41–47.

diplomatic support for Švitrigaila, the Grand Duke of Lithuania. At that time Švitrigaila was still fighting against Sigismund Kęstutaitis, his Vilnius-based rival for the throne, who was supported by the Poles. The Emperor also backed the Teutonic Knights, the allies of Švitrigaila, who had been at war with Poland since 1431.⁴ However, after the battle of Ukmergė on 1 September 1435, in which Švitrigaila and his supporters, the Teutonic Knights from Livonia were defeated, this matter turned out to be a political success for the Polish side and led to a peace treaty with the Teutonic Order (signed in Brest on 31 December 1435).⁵ In autumn 1434, the magnates who controlled Polish politics decided to try their luck with king Sigismund, who was preoccupied with the situation in Bohemia after the battle of Lipany (30 May 1434).⁶ A Polish legation was sent to him. According to the Polish chronicler Jan Długosz, by an informal envoy who preceded the actual legation, a marriage proposal was presented to the Emperor between his granddaughter, Anne, the daughter of Albert II of Germany and Elisabeth of Luxembourg, and Vladislaus III of Poland. He also offered the Emperor regency in Poland. The actual legation (made up of Jan Tazska of Koniecpol, Chancellor of the Kingdom of Poland and Jan Głowacz of Oleśnica, Marshal of the Kingdom of Poland) arrived with the sole offer of the marriage. Sigismund turned the offer down as it unpleasantly surprised him.⁷ In contemporary Polish historiography this whole affair is explained as a rivalry between different political parties of the Polish magnates. One of these centred around Piotr Szafraniec, Voivode of Sandomierz who was against any deals with Sigismund.⁸ Anyway, it seems that at that time the Emperor himself was not convinced that a marriage between his granddaughter and the young Polish king

⁴ Heck, Roman: *Tabor a kandydatura jagiellońska w Czechach (1438–1444)*. Wrocław, 1964. 31.; Biskup, Marian: *Wojny Polski z zakonem krzyżackim 1308–1521*. Gdańsk, 1993. 143–191.; Baum, 1993. 265–266.; Hoensch, 1996. 384–385., 420–423.; Hoensch, Jörg K.: König/Kaiser Sigismund, der Deutsche Orden und Polen-Litauen. *Zeitschrift für Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung* 46. (1997). 1–44. 36–40.; Полехов, Сергей В.: *Наследники Витовта. Династическая война в Великом княжестве Литовском в 30-е годы XV века*. Москва, 2015. 176–388.

⁵ *Die Staatsverträge des Deutschen Ordens in Preuen im 15. Jahrhundert. Bd. 1*. Hrsg. Weise, Erich. Marburg, 1955. Nr. 181.; Biskup, 1993. 191–100.; Hoensch, 1996. 423.; Hoensch, 1997. 40–41.; Полехов, 2015. 388–409.

⁶ Mályusz, Elemér, *Kaiser Sigismund in Ungarn 1387–1437*. Budapest, 1990. 126.; Baum, 1993. 261–262.; Hoensch, 1996. 413., 428–429.

⁷ Długosz, Lib. XI/XII. 141., 142.; Dąbrowski, Jan: *Władysław I Jagiellończyk na Węgrzech (1440–1444)*. Oświęcim, 2014 (first edition: Warszawa, 1922). 11.; Heck, 1964. 31–32.; Sperka, 2001. 246–247.; Zawitkowska, Wioletta: *W służbie pierwszych Jagiellonów. Życie i działalność Jana Tazski Koniecpolskiego*. Kraków, 2005. 153–154.; Baczkowski, Krzysztof: Zbigniew Oleśnicki wobec II unii polsko-węgierskiej 1440–1444. In: *Zbigniew Oleśnicki książę Kościół i mąż stanu*. Ed. Kiryk, Feliks, Noga, Zdzisław. Kraków, 2006. 53–71. 57–58.

⁸ Heck, 1964. 31–32.; Sperka, 2001. 247.; Baczkowski, 2006. 58.

was a good idea. However, later this marriage opened the way for Vladislaus III to the Hungarian and Bohemian thrones, since in 1434 his potential father-in-law, Albert II of Germany, the successor-to-be of Sigismund in Bohemia and Hungary, had not yet had a male descendant.⁹ Further legates sent by Vladislaus III (Sędziwoj of Ostroróg, Voivode of Poznań and Jarand of Grabie, Voivode of Inowrocław) visited Sigismund in July 1435 in Brno, where negotiations were being held between the Emperor and the Bohemian estates. The sources prove that subsequent legations were sent to him.¹⁰ At the beginning of January 1436, the Polish legates once again visited Sigismund, who was then staying at Székesfehérvár in Hungary. Their mission was to offer a congress between King Vladislaus III of Poland, the Emperor, Švitrigaila and the Teutonic Knights in order to settle all conflicts and make peace.¹¹ The offer to resolve the conflict between Poland and the Teutonic knights during the proposed congress was clearly not a current issue any more, since on 31 January 1435 perpetual peace had been signed with the Teutonic Order, but the legates were not aware of this. However, as confirmed by a source dated to 29 January, Emperor Sigismund still harboured the hope of organising a congress with Vladislaus III and Sigismund Kęstutaitis which would reconcile them with Švitrigaila.¹² The only result of this legation which is confirmed by historical sources was the congress of Polish and Hungarian lords which took place at the end of April 1436 (the beginning of the 27th day of the month). The congress was devoted to contested political problems: control over the thirteen (altogether sixteen) cities in the Spiš region (which Sigismund had put in pledge on behalf of Jagiełło in 1412 which was then confirmed in 1423 under a treaty made by the aforementioned rulers in Kežmarok) and possibly the Hungarian claims to Red Ruthenia, as well as the Polish supremacy over the Moldavian Principality. This meeting, however, came to nought because the Hungarians demanded the pledged Spiš to be given back straight away which was unacceptable for the Polish negotiators. It cannot be ruled out that during this meeting the marriage plans concerning Vladislaus III and Anne, Albert's daughter, were addressed once again.¹³ Another official

⁹ Heck, 1964. 32.

¹⁰ *Monumenta conciliorum generalium seculi decimi quinti. Vol. 1.* Vindobonae, 1857. (further: *Monumenta conciliorum*) 614.; *Codex epistolaris saeculi decimi quinti.* (further: CEXV) Vol. III. Ed. Lewicki, Anatol. Kraków, 1894. 540–541. Nr. 30.; Heck, 1964. 33.

¹¹ *Monumenta conciliorum.* Vol. 1. 689–690., 697., 762.; Heck, 1964. 36.

¹² Hoensch, 1996. 423.; Hoensch, 1997. 40–41.

¹³ Długosz, Lib. XI/XII. 165–166.; Caro, Jakób: *Dzieje Polski. Vol. 4.* Warszawa, 1897. 125–126.; Heck, 1964. 36–37.; Biskup, Marian: *Czasy Władysława III Jagiełły (Warneńczyka).* In: *Historia dyplomacji polskiej. Vol. 1.* Ed. Biskup, Marian. Warszawa, 1982. (further: *Historia dyplomacji polskiej*) 407. (further: Biskup, 1982A); Kurtyka, 1997. 308–309; Zawitkowska, 2005. 159.

Polish legation, which arrived at Prague in the late summer or autumn of 1436, came straight to Sigismund and proposed to join the Jagiellonian dynasty and the House of Habsburg in marriage. However, this time the proposal concerned both sons of Jagiełło, namely Vladislaus III and Casimir, as well as the two granddaughters of the Emperor: Anne and newly born Elisabeth. Moreover, the Polish envoys suggested Sigismund to adopt both Jagiellons. Once again, Sigismund turned down the offer.¹⁴ The last idea concerning a marriage between the Jagiellons and Sigismund's relatives which surfaced before the Emperor's death was a concept brought up by his wife, Barbara of Cilli. She probably wanted to prevent Albert from ascending to the thrones of Hungary and Bohemia and in the last years of the Emperor she proposed that after his death she could marry Vladislaus III. Sigismund reacted decisively and locked up his wife.¹⁵ On his deathbed the Emperor officially appointed his son-in-law, Albert of Austria, as the successor of all his thrones. According to a commentary by Jan Długosz which could have been based on information obtained from the Poles who belonged to Sigismund's court, in the last period of his life the Emperor was favourably inclined towards the idea of marrying his granddaughters to the Jagiellons.¹⁶

Albert of Austria was elected and crowned King of Hungary without any major difficulty. The electors also elected him King of Germany.¹⁷ In Bohemia, however, there was a double election. Even though Albert's supporters announced him as king, there was a separate election where Casimir Jagiellon, the younger brother of Vladislaus III of Poland, was elected King of Bohemia. He was backed by the left-wing Hussites who did not want Albert to succeed to the throne. Even though the Polish army came to Bohemia to support the Polish prince, it was Sigismund's son-in-law who eventually won the civil war in Bohemia.¹⁸ In his battles Albert was supported by Hungarian troops, but letters sent by the Polish lords to their Hungarian counterparts seem to indicate that their plan was to convince these Hungarian troops to support the Jagiellonian candidate. As responses from the Hungarian magnates show, this was not successful.¹⁹

¹⁴ Długosz, *Lib. XI–XII*. 171.; Heck, 1964. 37–38.; Biskup, 1982A. 407.; Baum, 1993. 265–266. 291.; Baczkowski, 2006. 59–60.

¹⁵ Długosz, *Lib. XI–XII*. 178–179.; Heck, 1964. 39–40. 45.; Baum, 1993. 292.; Hoensch, 1996. 459–460.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 12.

¹⁶ Długosz, *Lib. XI–XII*. 179.; Heck, 1964. 45.; Baczkowski, 2006. 60.

¹⁷ Długosz, *Lib. XI–XII*. 179.; Heck, 1964. 46–48.; Biskup, 1982A. 408–409.

¹⁸ Heck, 1964. 45–189.; Biskup, 1982A. 408–412.

¹⁹ CEXV, Vol. I. Ed. Sokołowski, August, Szujski, Józef. Kraków, 1876. 89–93. Nr. 95., 96.; Heck, 1964. 86–87.

Both sides were looking for allies; Albert was trying to win over the Teutonic Order and Sigismund Kęstutaitis, Grand Duke of Lithuania.²⁰ The Polish side, on the other hand, was accused of bringing two Turkish invasions upon Hungary in 1438. Because of that, it was impossible for Albert's Hungarian subjects to provide him more help in the battles he fought in Bohemia. Moreover, at the end of June and in July 1438, the Poles and their Hussite allies took military action against Hungary as well. Their campaign affected the territory of Upper Hungary bordering Spiš, which was governed by Polish starosts (here military actions lasted until May 1439) and also the Trnava region, but eventually they marched even further, up to Gömör county. It needs to be emphasized that military actions led by Polish commanders in Hungary were still in progress in May 1439, some considerable time after representatives of Albert II of Germany and Vladislaus III of Poland signed a peace treaty in Namysłów (on 10 February 1439), which came to be due to the mediation of the Papal legates and the Council of Basel. The Treaty of Namysłów was supposed to come into effect on 24 June 1439.²¹ On 14 May, Albert and both Jagiellons planned to meet on the border between Poland and Hungary to determine the conditions of a sustainable peace. However, the meeting started on 24 May and only the monarchs' envoys appeared. The final agreement was postponed until 8 September, when Albert and Vladislaus III were supposed to meet on the same border.²² Only Vladislaus III fulfilled these arrangements. At the time of the planned meeting he was staying in Biecz, a town close to the border of the Kingdom of Hungary.²³ Albert, who was running an unsuccessful military campaign against the Turks, did not show up. The Polish side took this opportunity to reinforce its supremacy over Moldavia. In September 1439, Stephen and Ilia, two hospodars who were fighting for power in Moldavia, took oaths of allegiance before the Polish legation of Vladislaus III. This event had a direct link to the conflict with Albert and the aim was to put his Hungarian subjects under pressure.²⁴ It is worth mentioning here that the Hungarian side had long been questioning the supremacy of Polish kings over the Moldavian Principality, regarding it as an unregulated issue in the relations between the Kingdom of Poland and St Stephen's Realm. However, Albert still wanted to end the conflict peacefully,

²⁰ Heck, 1964. 74–83; Błaszczuk, Grzegorz: *Dzieje stosunków polsko-litewskich. Vol. 1.* Poznań, 2007. 738–755; Полехов, 2015. 458–466.

²¹ Heck, 1964. 84–85., 144–147., 183.; Biskup, 1982A. 411–412.

²² Heck, 1964. 190–192.; Biskup, 1982A. 412–413.

²³ Sroka, Stanisław A., Zawitkowska, Wioletta: *Itinerarium króla Władysława III 1434–1444.* Warszawa, 2017. 58.

²⁴ Czamańska, Ilona: *Moldawia i Wołoszczyzna wobec Polski, Węgier i Turcji w XIV i XV wieku.* Poznań, 1996. 98–99.

which is proven by the commission he issued on 17 October 1439 for the legates who were sent to the Polish king.²⁵ Albert most probably did not live to hear their account of the meeting with Vladislaus III because he died on 31 October, leaving behind his two daughters, Anne and Elisabeth, and his pregnant wife, Elisabeth of Luxemburg, the only heiress of Emperor Sigismund.

On his deathbed, Albert drew up a testament in which he made certain arrangements in case his wife would give birth to a son. According to his last will, Elisabeth of Luxemburg and Frederick III, Duke of Styria from the Leopoldine line of the Habsburgs, were supposed to become the guardians of the potential heir and successor to the Hungarian and Bohemian thrones and the duchy of Austria.²⁶ However, the last will left by Emperor Sigismund's deceased son-in-law was not accepted in Hungary. The most important reason behind this situation was the Hungarian magnates' belief that the regency imagined by the deceased king would not protect the country against the Turkish threat, especially in light of the last unsuccessful campaign against the Turks led by Albert. The Diet of the Kingdom of Hungary convened on 1 January 1440, and decided to elect a new monarch. The rights of Albert and Elisabeth's unborn child were disregarded since the child could have turned out to be a girl, not a boy. Two candidates were named during the session: Vladislaus III of Poland and Lazar Branković, the son of Đurađ, ruler of Serbia.²⁷ Even before the Diet started considering Vladislaus III as a candidate, it had already been known in Poland that the young Jagiellon had a significant chance to be elected King of Hungary. It compelled the Polish king and Curia Regis to send a legation to Hungary. The legation was headed by Jan Tazska of Koniecpol, Chancellor of the Kingdom of Poland and by Piotr of Kurów, Castellan of Sącz. This move must have been praised and blessed by Zbigniew Oleśnicki, Bishop of Cracow. He was the leader of the faction of oligarchs in Lesser Poland, which was the strongest faction on the Polish political scene at the time. When the chancellor's legation arrived at Buda, Vladislaus III was presented as the official candidate. The legation initiated preliminary negotiations on the basis of the conditions which were agreed to at the election and returned back to

²⁵ *Codex diplomaticus Regni Poloniae et Magni Ducatus Lituanie. Vol. I.* Ed. Dogiel, Maciej. Vilnae, 1758. (further: Dogiel) 154–155.; Heck, 1964. 193–195.; Biskup, 1982A. 412–413.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 20–21.

²⁶ Baczkowski, Krzysztof: Stosunek leopoldyńskiej linii Habsburgów do walki o tron węgierski po śmierci Albrechta II. In: *Świat chrześcijański i Turcy Osmańscy w dobie bitwy pod Warną*. Ed. Quirini-Popławska, Danuta. Kraków, 1995. (Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Historyczne 119.) (further: Świat chrześcijański). 16–26. (further: Baczkowski, 1995A) 16.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 26.

²⁷ *Philippi Callimachi Historia de rege Vladislao*. Ed. Lichońska, Irmína, Komornicka, Anna. Warszawa, 1961. 21–23.; Kurtyka, 1997. 317–318.; Olejnik, Karol: *Władysław III Warneńczyk (1424–1444)*. Kraków, 2007. 89–91.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 25–27.

Cracow at the beginning of January.²⁸ After long negotiations, the Hungarian supporters of the Jagiellons managed to convince Elisabeth of Luxemburg to agree to marry Vladislaus III and accept his election, which was confirmed by a document with her seal on it. The Hungarian legates must have set out to Poland in February 1440 to invite Vladislaus III to ascend to the throne.²⁹

However, the Polish candidacy got complicated because of what happened in Hungary. On 20 February 1440, Helene Kottaner, Elisabeth's lady-in-waiting, stole the Hungarian crown jewels. Moreover, in Komárno on 22 February Elisabeth of Luxemburg gave birth to Albert's son, Ladislaus the Posthumous, who was the natural heir of his deceased father in Hungary and Bohemia. This put an end to the previous arrangements between his mother and the Hungarian magnates after which she previously agreed to support the Jagiellonian candidate for the Hungarian throne.³⁰

The Hungarian legates who arrived at Cracow around 1 March were most probably unaware of what had happened and therefore offered Vladislaus III to ascend to the Hungarian throne, on condition that he married Elisabeth of Luxemburg. According to the agreement, if she was to give birth to a son (which did actually happen), Vladislaus III was supposed to support him in his fight for the thrones of Bohemia and Austria. Hungary, on the other hand, was intended to be held by the descendants of Vladislaus III and Elisabeth. Vladislaus III also promised to pay dowry to the daughters of Elisabeth and Albert (Anne and Elisabeth). Moreover, Spiš, which Sigismund of Luxemburg put in pledge on behalf of Jagiełło in 1412, was supposed to be returned to the Kingdom of Hungary, but the pledged sum would not have had to be paid back. Poland and Hungary were also supposed to sign a defence alliance against the Ottoman Empire.³¹

After a few days' deliberation, King Vladislaus III and the Polish royal council accepted the Hungarian proposal on the agreed terms. On 8 March 1440, Vladislaus III officially declared in the Wawel Cathedral that he accepted the Hungarian crown.³² On 21 April 1440, after long preparations, the older son of Jagiełło left Nowy Sącz and set out to Hungary. The king's entourage included many Polish magnates and numerous prominent members of the Polish royal council. The monarch set foot on Hungarian soil (in Kežmarok)

²⁸ Biskup, 1982A. 414.; Zawitkowska, 2015. 174–176.; Olejnik, 2008. 91.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 28.

²⁹ Biskup, 1982A. 414.; Olejnik, 2008. 92.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 29.

³⁰ Biskup, 1982A. 414.; Olejnik, 2008. 93–94.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 30.

³¹ Dogiel, Vol. I. 53–54. (see also charter Nr. 59.); CEXV, Vol. II. Ed. Lewicki, Anatol. Kraków, 1891. Nr. 268., 269.; Biskup, 1982A. 414.; Kurtyka, 1997. 318.; Zawitkowska, 2005. 177.; Olejnik, 2008. 96.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 31.

³² Dąbrowski, 2014. 31–32.

on 23 April.³³ The arrival of Vladislaus III in Hungary and his march to Buda prompted Elisabeth of Luxemburg to try to secure the Crown of St Stephen for her son. On 15 May 1440, Elisabeth and her supporters managed to carry out the coronation of Ladislaus the Posthumous in Székesfehérvár, which was the traditional coronation site of Hungarian monarchs.³⁴

Despite the counteractions taken by Elisabeth and her supporters, Vladislaus III took Buda along with the central state authorities. On 29 June 1440, the Hungarian Diet convened at Buda and officially confirmed the election of Vladislaus III, thereby annulling the coronation of Ladislaus the Posthumous.³⁵ On 17 July 1440, Vladislaus III was crowned in Székesfehérvár. However, the Crown of St Stephen could not be used, as it had fallen into the hands of Elisabeth.³⁶ These events led to the Hungarian civil war which lasted over two years.

Not only the Hungarian supporters of Elisabeth and Vladislaus III took part in the civil war, since Elisabeth also relied on Bohemian mercenaries (e.g. John Jiskra of Brandýs). However, Bohemians served under Vladislaus III as well (e.g. John Čapek of Sán). The young Jagiellon also had the support of the troops of the Polish lords who came to his help.³⁷ Battles were fought with varying success, but in 1442 the scales began to tip in favour of the supporters of Vladislaus III. This prompted Elisabeth to enter into a settlement, concluded on 14 December 1442 through the mediation of a papal legate, Julian Cesarini. According to the documents which confirmed the settlement, the daughter of Emperor Sigismund was supposed to keep the lands on the west and north of Hungary which were occupied by her supporters and mercenaries. This meant that she accepted the fact that Vladislaus III became king, but she did not give up the royal rights of her son who was staying with Frederick III in Austria, along with the Hungarian crown jewels. In 1440, Frederick III was elected King of the Romans and King of Germany (and crowned Emperor in Rome in 1452). A vital provision of the settlement was Elisabeth's promise to marry her older daughter, Anne to her adversary. Therefore, the marriage plans which had been discussed with Emperor Sigismund in the period between 1434 and 1437 resurfaced once again. Soon after the settlement came into effect the position of

³³ Długosz, Lib. XI/XII. 220., 223.; Olejnik, 2008. 102.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 38–39.; Sroka, Zawitkowska, 2017. 66.

³⁴ Dąbrowski, 2014. 37–38.

³⁵ Dogiel, Vol. I. 54–56. (see also charter Nr. 61.)

³⁶ Katona, Stephanus: *Historia critica regum Hungariae stirpis mixtae. Vol. XIII/6.* Pest, 1790. 91–100. (see also charter Nr. 62.)

³⁷ About civil war in Hungary 1440–1442 see: Baczkowski, 1995A. 19–25.; Kurtyka, 1997. 321–324.; Olejnik, 2008. 104–134.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 38–104.; Papajík, David: *Jan Čapek ze Sán. Jezdec na konec světa, vojevůdce, kondotier a zbohatlík 15. století. České Budějovice*, 2011. 151–160.

Vladislaus III strengthened, since on 19 December Elisabeth died unexpectedly and her supporters lost their natural leader.³⁸

Internal problems were settled, so Vladislaus III and the Kingdom of Hungary could focus on the Turkish problem which was something the papacy wanted to handle as well. It resulted in a provocative action against the Turkish army which started in 1442. Its most important element was the so-called crusade of Varna, which took place between 1443 and 1444. Even though the king himself participated in the campaign, the actual commander was a talented Hungarian magnate, John Hunyadi, Voivode of Transylvania. Initially, the military campaign was successful, as it led to a very favourable peace treaty with the Turks.³⁹ However, under pressure from the papal legate, Cesarini, the peace was soon broken. The new Hungarian military campaign against the Turks ended with the death of Vladislaus III in the fatal battle of Varna on 10 November 1444.⁴⁰

As the literature testifies, the personal union between Poland and Hungary which lasted little over four years has not yet been analysed in detail from a legal and social perspective. We know more about the military and political events. Both countries preserved their autonomy. In Poland, power was held by two deputies appointed by Vladislaus III right before he set off to Hungary (they were called *locum tenentes domini regis*): Jan of Czyżów, Castellan of Cracow (he ruled Lesser Poland and Red Ruthenia) and Wojciech Malski, Voivode of Łęczyca (he ruled the provinces of Greater Poland). They were supported by the Polish royal council.⁴¹ However, the king did not manage to appoint a royal deputy in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. This was very important because soon after Vladislaus III had gained the Hungarian crown, plotters killed the previous Grand Duke of Lithuania, Sigismund Kęstutaitis, who supported the union with Poland. The king decided to send his younger brother, Casimir to Lithuania to act as his deputy, but when Casimir arrived at Vilnius the Lithuanian magnates elected and crowned him Grand Duke. This meant that the personal union between the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania

³⁸ Biskup, 1982A. 416–417.; Baczkowski, 1995A. 25–26.; Olejnik, 2008. 126–133.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 88–105.

³⁹ Engel, Pál: János Hunyadi: the decisive years of his career 1440–1444. In: *From Hunyadi to Rákóczi*. Ed. Bak, János M., Király, Béla K. New York, 1982. 103–123.; Olejnik, 2008. 155–168.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 107–138.

⁴⁰ Dąbrowski, Jan: *Rok 1444. Spór o traktat szegedyński*. Wrocław, 1966. passim.; Sroka, Stanisław A.: Turecko-węgierskie rokowania pokojowe w roku 1444 w świetle najnowszej historiografii węgierskiej. In: *Świat chrześcijański*. 43–46.; Olejnik, 2008. 168–224.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 139–202.

⁴¹ Latocha, Krzysztof G.: *Wojciech Malski (ok. 1380–1454) – wojewoda łęczycki i sieradzki oraz namiestnik królewski na Wielkopolskę*. Warszawa, 2015. 82–99.; Sochacka, Anna: *Jan z Czyżowa – namiestnik Władysława Warneńczyka. Kariera rodziny Półkoźów w średniowieczu*. Oświęcim, 2016 (first edition: Lublin, 1993). 119–171.

was broken.⁴² It needs to be emphasized here that many prominent members of the Polish royal council often travelled to Hungary to visit Vladislaus III and accompanied him there for a long time. In the years between 1440 and 1444 Jan Tazska of Koniecpol, Chancellor of the Kingdom of Poland, and Piotr Woda of Szczekociny, Vice-Chancellor, were frequent guests of Vladislaus III. However, they did not participate in the battle of Varna.⁴³ The aid provided for Hungary by the Kingdom of Poland during its conflict with the Ottoman Empire was never as significant as both Vladislaus III and his Hungarian subjects wished. The Polish knights who fought for their king during the civil war (1440-1442) and later in the battles against the Turks were either volunteers or mercenaries. Due to the costs incurred to support the knights, Vladislaus III pledged a significant part of his crown lands in Poland.⁴⁴ Neither the Polish gentry, nor the Polish political elites agreed to bear further financial and military burden. It seems that support from Poland was more significant during the civil war waged against Elisabeth of Luxemburg than in the fights against the Turks.⁴⁵ Moreover, the two deputies and the royal council could not handle the task of governing the country when the king was away dealing with problems in Hungary. As a result, from the beginning of spring 1444, the prominent Polish advisers were calling on Vladislaus III to return to Poland. The political and military situation in Hungary, and the particularism of the Kingdom of Poland made it impossible for the Poles to return Spiš to the Hungarians unconditionally, which was one of the terms on which Vladislaus III had been elected king of Hungary. When it comes to the relations between Hungary and Poland, a positive outcome of the short-term personal union was the suspension of the conflict related to the Polish supremacy over Moldavia. Hungarians did not raise this matter in the period between 1440 and 1444.⁴⁶ On the other hand, in 1440 the Kingdom of Poland focused on securing the Hungarian crown for Vladislaus III, as a result of which the Kingdom of Bohemia, the other kingdom left behind by Albert, accepted the succession of Ladislaus the Posthumous, although he did not actually take the Czech throne until 1444.⁴⁷

⁴² Błaszczuk, 2007. 755–773., 775–792.

⁴³ Zawitkowska, 2005. 179–200, 392–409.

⁴⁴ Sepiał, Marcin: Zastaw na dobrach ziemskich i dochodach królewskich w okresie panowania Władysława III Warneńczyka na Węgrzech (1440–1444). *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Historyczne* 125. (1998). 35–48.

⁴⁵ Kurtyka, 1997. 326–327.

⁴⁶ CEXV, Vol. I. Nr. 121.; Czamańska, 1996. 99–103.; Kurtyka, 1997. 327., 329.; Baczkowski, 2006. 68–70.; Olejnik, 2008. 193.; Dąbrowski, 2014. 152–153.; Latocha, 2015. 95–99.; Sochacka, 2016. 168–171.

⁴⁷ Heck, 1964. 196–247.; Biskup, 1982A. 413.

The death of Vladislaus III at Varna put an end to the Polish-Hungarian personal union. In the Kingdom of Poland, Casimir Jagiellon was the natural successor of his older brother. However, political clashes over his Polish coronation continued for almost two and a half years and he was only crowned in Cracow in June 1447. Casimir had also been Grand Duke of Lithuania (since 1440) and when he became King of Poland, the personal union with Lithuania was renewed.⁴⁸ The Hungarian lords, on the other hand, accepted the succession of Ladislaus the Posthumous. However, he was staying in Austria under the guardianship of Frederick III. Therefore, the country was actually governed by Hungarian lords. John Hunyadi had the strongest position and served as Governor of the Kingdom of Hungary between 1446 and 1453. Ladislaus the Posthumous was not freed from Frederick's "care" until 1453, when he officially took over both Bohemia and Hungary. However, John Hunyadi had powerful influence on the Hungarian political life until his death in 1456, whereas after 1451 Bohemia was ruled by a regent, George of Poděbrad, the leader of a group of moderate Hussites.⁴⁹

Immediately after 1444 both Poland and Hungary were preoccupied with their internal affairs. After 1447 Casimir Jagiellon concentrated on strengthening his power in Poland and on the conflict with a pretender to the throne of Lithuania, prince Michael Žygimantaitis (the son of Sigismund Kęstutaitis).⁵⁰ Still, he did not forget about dynastic matters. In 1452 he began to court Elizabeth of Austria, the daughter of Albert of Austria and Elisabeth of Luxemburg, the older sister of Ladislaus the Posthumous. A year later their marriage was approved by Emperor Frederick III (Elisabeth's guardian), her brother, Ladislaus

⁴⁸ Kurtyka, 1997. 330–335.; Łowmiański, Henryk: *Polityka Jagiellonów*. Poznań, 1999. 215–221.; Zawitkowska, 2005. 209–219.; Błaszczuk, 2007. 794–811.; Latocha, 2015. 99–108.; Sochacka, 2016. 171–176.

⁴⁹ Biskup, Marian: *Trzynastoletnia wojna z zakonem krzyżackim 1454–1466*. Warszawa, 1967. 83–86.; Idem: 1447–1466: lata konfliktów zbrojnych. In: *Historia dyplomacji polskiej*. (further: Biskup, 1982B). 434. (the same text: Biskup, Marian: *Dyplomacja polska czasów Kazimierza Jagiellończyka*, cz. 1: W kręgu wielkiego konfliktu zbrojnego z zakonem krzyżackim (1447–1466). In: *Kazimierz Jagiellończyk. Zbiór studiów o Polsce drugiej połowy XV wieku*. Ed. Biskup, Marian, Górski, Karol. Warszawa, 1987. [further: *Kazimierz Jagiellończyk*] 173–229.); Engel, Pál: *The Realm of St Stephen. A History of Medieval Hungary 895–1526*. London–New York, 2001. 288–296.; Kalous, Antonín: *Matyáš Korvín. Uherský a český král*. České Budějovice, 2009. 36–40. About George of Poděbrad see: Heymann, Frederick G.: *George of Bohemia. King of Heretics*. Princeton, 1965.

⁵⁰ Górski, Karol: *Młodość Kazimierza i rządy na Litwie*. In: *Kazimierz Jagiellończyk*. 9–17. 14–17.; Idem: Rządy wewnętrzne Kazimierza Jagiellończyka w Koronie. In: *Kazimierz Jagiellończyk*. 82–127. 84–94.; Kurtyka, 1997. 339–350.; Zawitkowska, 2005. 221–235.; Błaszczuk, 2007. 792–794., 812–849.; Latocha, 2015. 139–149.; Sochacka, 2016. 179–196.; S. Polechow: *Książę Michał Zyguntowicz – walka o spadek po ojcu*. In: *Ojcowie i synowie. O tron, władzę, dziedzictwo*. Ed. Możejko, Beata, Paner, Anna. Gdańsk, 2018. 199–243.

the Posthumous and the Bohemian, Hungarian and Austrian estates. The wedding agreement was concluded in Wrocław in August 1453. The wedding and coronation took place in Cracow on 10 February 1454. As we can remember, the marriage between Casimir and Elisabeth had first been considered back in 1434.

This was very important from the perspective of future Polish relations with Hungary and Bohemia, because it gave the descendants of Casimir and Elisabeth dynastic rights to both aforementioned kingdoms. As a price of the consent of both Ladislaus the Posthumous and Frederick III, Elisabeth had to forgo her rights to the Austrian succession, which was confirmed by a document she issued in Cracow on 6 March 1454.⁵¹ However, immediately after Casimir married Albert's daughter, he became involved in the conflict between the Prussian estates and the Teutonic Order. Already during his wedding, the Polish monarch made arrangements with a legation from the Prussian estates. As a result Prussia was incorporated into the Kingdom of Poland and a war with the Teutonic Order began (it was the so-called Thirteen Years' War which lasted from 1454 to 1466).⁵²

Therefore, Polish politics focused on northern matters. In the meanwhile, during the regency of John Hunyadi, Hungary was mainly preoccupied with the Ottoman military aggression. After Hunyadi died in 1456 a serious internal crisis occurred. After the premature death of Ladislaus the Posthumous in 1457, the younger son of John Hunyadi, Matthias Corvinus, became King of Hungary, who was crowned in 1458.⁵³ At the same time, George of Poděbrad was elected as the successor of Ladislaus in Bohemia.⁵⁴ At the beginning of his rule, Matthias Corvinus came into conflict with Frederick III who also claimed the right to the Hungarian throne. Their conflict ended in 1463. According to the settlement, the Emperor accepted Matthias's kingship in Hungary and gave back the Hungarian crown jewels, whereas Corvinus agreed that the Habsburgs will succeed in Hungary, provided he left no male descendants.⁵⁵

Therefore, the political situation did not create favourable conditions for developing closer connections between Poland and Hungary. Even though at the beginning of the Thirteen Years' War Ladislaus the Posthumous proposed to be a mediator, he did this because he was King of Bohemia and acted in consultation

⁵¹ Wdowiszewski, Zygmunt: *Genealogia Jagiellonów*. Warszawa, 1968. 59–61.; Biskup, 1982B. 441–442.; Łowmiański, 1999. 276–278.

⁵² Biskup, Marian: *Zjednoczenie Pomorza Wschodniego z Polską w połowie XV wieku*. Warszawa, 1958. 278–331.; Biskup, 1967. 37–41.

⁵³ Engel, 2001. 296–297.; Kalous, 2009. 40–44.

⁵⁴ Biskup, 1967. 518–519.; Biskup, 1982B. 434.

⁵⁵ Kalous, 2009. 59–65.; Baczkowski, Krzysztof: *Między czeskim utrakwizmem a rzymską ortodoksją czyli walka Jagiellonów z Maciejem Korwinem o koronę czeską w latach 1471–1479*. Oświęcim, 2014. (first edition: Kraków, 1980) 25.

with the Regent, George of Poděbrad.⁵⁶ In 1458, John Jiskra of Brandýs served as a mediator in the conflict between Poland and the Teutonic Order. Jiskra controlled Upper Hungary after the civil war which lasted from 1440 to 1442. However, his mediation attempts were in vain. Jiskra also suggested that Casimir Jagiellon should compete with the recently crowned Matthias Corvinus for the Hungarian throne. The Polish monarch declined this offer on the grounds that he was too preoccupied with the war in Prussia.⁵⁷ However, we know that he did make his claim to the Kingdom of Hungary.⁵⁸

It seems that from the second half of the 1440s to the 1460s the only area of rivalry between Poland and Hungary was Moldavia, which Poland considered to be its fiefdom. This country also faced the risk of Ottoman expansion. Both John Hunyadi and then his son only supported those pretenders to the Moldavian throne who were willing to accept Hungarian supremacy, as this was part of their anti-Turkish policy. The Poles went in a different direction and supported their own protégés. Governor Hunyadi supported hospodar Peter II, who in 1448 gave him control over Kilia, a port on the Black Sea. In 1457, after Hunyadi's death, power in Moldavia was taken by Stephen the Great, the son of the pro-Hungarian ruler Bogdan II. In 1462 Stephen tried to win Kilia back from Hungarians, but to no avail. Three years later he managed to take over the port with the approval of Casimir Jagiellon, but he had already removed a group of Wallachians from it who were allied with the Turks. The fact that Stephen developed closer relations with Poland was met with a strong reaction from Matthias. In autumn 1467, he invaded Moldavia, trying to re-establish Hungarian supremacy over this land. However, his attempts were unsuccessful. The army of Corvinus was defeated by Stephen the Great at Baia. The victorious hospodar sent Hungarian banners captured in the battle to Casimir Jagiellon, which was a significant message.⁵⁹

The events which took place in Moldavia in 1467 were a prelude to a much more serious conflict between the Polish Jagiellons and Matthias Corvinus. It was caused by the fact that the Jagiellons had dynastic rights to both Hungary ruled by Matthias and to Bohemia, whose internal situation was getting complicated. The power of George of Poděbrad, the Hussite king, was clearly weakening.

⁵⁶ Biskup, 1967. 103., 109–110., 224., 226–230., 297., 301–302., 318., 328–331.

⁵⁷ Długosz, Lib. XII/1. Ed. Baczkowski, Krzysztof et al. Varsoviae, 2003. 302–304.; Biskup, 1967. 522–523., 528–529., 536–537., 539., 542., 546–547.; Kalous, 2009. 58–59.

⁵⁸ *Mátyás király levelei. Vol. 1.* Ed. Fraknói, Vilmos. Budapest, 1893. Nr. 3.; Kalous, 2009. 58.

⁵⁹ Długosz, Lib. XII/2. Ed. Baczkowski, Krzysztof et al. Varsoviae, 2005. 202–205.; Czamańska, 1996. 104–130.; Kalous, 2009. 117–120.; Simon, Alexandru: The Ottoman-Hungarian Crisis of 1484. In: *Matthias and his Legacy*. Ed. Bárány, Attila, Györkös, Attila. Debrecen, 2009. ([Speculum Historiae Debreceniense](#) 1.) (further: *Matthias and his Legacy*) 419.

The conflict over the Kingdom of Bohemia and its internal conflicts were related to the complicated international and internal situation. George of Poděbrad, who ruled the country since 1458, was an Utraquist and the leader of the local Hussite movement. The Bohemian Catholics were displeased with his rule. The Catholic faction had the upper hand in certain parts of the Kingdom of Bohemia, namely in Moravia, Silesia and Lusatia. This faction was supported by the papacy, whose aim was to eliminate the Hussite movement in Bohemia. In 1462 Pope Pius II annulled the Compacts of Prague of 1433 which had given the Bohemian church the right to autonomy, including the freedom of Utraquism. However, the Catholic opposition did not sit idle and in 1465 it formed the so-called League of Zelena Horá which challenged the authority of the Hussite king. A complete breakup between Rome and George took place in 1466, when Pope Paul II excommunicated the King of Bohemia, removed him from the throne and relieved his subjects of the duty of obedience towards him.⁶⁰ The Catholic opposition was looking for support in its fight against George and approached Casimir Jagiellon, King of Poland, offering him the Bohemian crown and pointing out that his wife, Elizabeth of Austria (the sister of Ladislaus the Posthumous), and also their children held hereditary rights to Bohemian lands (Bohemia proper, Moravia and Silesia). However, Casimir thought that George's rule was legitimate and on top of that he had been in an alliance with George since the congress of Głogów held in 1462.⁶¹ Since King Casimir was hesitating, the Catholic lords approached Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, who had been in close contact with them for a long time. The result was that in 1468 the Hungarian ruler, acting as an ally of papacy and Emperor Frederick III, took Bohemian Catholics under his protection and started a war against George.⁶² It needs to be emphasized that Corvinus was supported by the Pope, with whom he had maintained dynamic and exemplary relations. Therefore, it is not surprising that Pope Paul II saw him as the ruler who would overthrow the heretic king of Bohemia and then lead an anti-Turkish crusade

⁶⁰ Baczkowski, Krzysztof: Stanowisko kurii rzymskiej wobec jagiellońskiej ekspektatywy na tron czeski. *Nasza Przyszłość* 76. (1991). 114–125.

⁶¹ Kiryk, Feliks: *Jakub z Dębna na tle wewnętrznej i zagranicznej polityki Kazimierza Jagiellończyka*. Wrocław, 1967. 94–100.; Biskup, 1982B. 458.; Górski, Karol: 1466–1492. Lata konfliktów dyplomatycznych. In: *Historia dyplomacji polskiej*. 484. (the same text: Górski, Karol: *Dyplomacja polska czasów Kazimierza Jagiellończyka*, cz. 2: Lata konfliktów dyplomatycznych (1466–1492). In: *Kazimierz Jagiellończyk*. 230–284.); Heck, Roman: *Zjazd głogowski w 1462 r.* Głogów, 2012 (first edition: Wrocław, 1962). *passim.*; Baczkowski, 2014. 18.

⁶² Kiryk, 1967. 101.; Górski, 1982. 484.; Łowmiański, 1999. 280.; Kalous, 2009. 122–130.; Baczkowski, 2014. 18.

that his predecessors had been unsuccessfully trying to organize since the fall of Constantinople in 1453.⁶³

However, Matthias acknowledged the importance of succession rights to Bohemia which were held by the descendants of Casimir Jagiellon. When Matthias decided that he would engage in the Bohemian conflict supporting the Catholic side, he tried to come to an understanding with Casimir. In order to do that, in April 1468, he sent a legation to the Polish king, which was led by his Bohemian ally, Tas of Boskovice, Bishop of Olomouc. The legates sent by Matthias notified the Polish king about the fact that Corvinus, along with the Bohemian Catholics, started a war against George of Poděbrad. They encouraged Casimir to support these military actions. They also acknowledged the rights of Casimir and his sons to Bohemia. During a secret audience, the Bishop of Olomouc presented Matthias's plan concerning his marriage with Hedwig Jagiellon, the daughter of Casimir and Elisabeth. Obviously, this way Corvinus would have acquired succession rights to Bohemia and to Hungary as well. Their younger daughter, Sophia, was supposed to marry Maximilian, the son of Emperor Frederick III. Casimir Jagiellon did not respond to the proposal made by Tas.⁶⁴ After Moravia, Silesia and Lusatia submitted to Matthias, the Catholic Bohemian estates elected him King of Bohemia (Olomouc, 3 May 1469). However, Bohemia proper and Prague were still controlled by George of Poděbrad. In exchange for Casimir's help, George offered the Polish king to appoint his son, Vladislaus, as his successor to the Bohemian throne. In 1469 this idea was approved by the Bohemian Diet under certain conditions (for example Vladislaus was supposed to marry George's daughter, Ludmila, and give freedom of worship to Utraquists). At that point, the Polish king postponed his decision once again. It is believed that he wanted to preserve peace with Hungary.⁶⁵ There were other pretenders who wanted to make use of his indecisiveness: Albert the Bold of the Wettin dynasty, Duke of Saxony (and the husband of Sidonie, another daughter of King George) and Matthias Corvinus himself, who offered George a settlement and agreed to return the occupied lands of the Bohemian crown. The Hungarian king was also going to consolidate his cooperation with the Habsburgs, but after the congress of Vienna in 1470 Emperor Frederick III actually decided to join the opponents of Matthias. Frederick was afraid that if Corvinus ruled over the whole Kingdom of Bohemia (which would have given him the right to be one of the Electors of the Holy Roman Empire), in the

⁶³ Kalous, 2009. 144–145., 244–247.

⁶⁴ Długosz, Lib. XII/2. 208–210.; Kiryk, 1967. 102.; Górski, 1982. 484.; Łowmiański, 1999. 280.

⁶⁵ Długosz, Lib. XII/2. 211–217., 230–232., 238–239.; Kiryk, 1967. 111–112., Górski, 1982. 485.; Łowmiański, 1999. 281.; Kalous, 2009. 127–139.; Baczkowski, 2014. 18.

future he could ascend to the imperial throne. This plan had actually been born in the Hungarian court before 1468. The Habsburgs decided to join forces with Casimir Jagiellon and acknowledge his sons' succession rights to the thrones of Bohemia and Hungary. However, this was an alliance characterized by mutual distrust.⁶⁶

The death of George of Poděbrad on 22 March 1472 put an end to all this jostling. The Bohemian election took place in Kutná Hora in May 1471, and there were only three real candidates: Vladislaus, the Polish Prince, Matthias, King of Hungary and Albert the Bold, Duke of Saxony. Finally, on 27 May Vladislaus was unanimously elected as King of Bohemia. When Poland accepted the conditions made by the Bohemians, a Polish military expedition, headed by the elected successor, set out to Prague where Vladislaus was crowned King of Bohemia on 22 July 1471.⁶⁷ However, the son of Casimir Jagiellon only ruled over Bohemia proper, whereas his Hungarian rival held those Bohemian lands which he occupied after the war with George of Poděbrad had begun, namely Moravia, Silesia and Lusatia. They both considered themselves legitimate kings of Bohemia.

After the election in Kutná Hora, King Matthias was trying to employ diplomatic measures to reach an agreement with the Jagiellons. He sent a legation to Casimir Jagiellon, once again led by Tas of Boskovice. However, the mission of the Bishop of Olomouc yielded no results.⁶⁸ Corvinus was also unable to stand his ground against the Polish troops who accompanied Vladislaus II to Prague in July 1471. This was partially due to the confederation of Hungarian lords who in the summer of 1471 rebelled against Matthias (e.g. John Vitéz, Archbishop of Esztergom, Osvald Túz, Bishop of Zagreb, John Csezmicei [Janus Pannonius], Bishop of Pécs, Rainald Rozgonyi and Nicholas Perenyi). They opposed the king's centralising policy as well as his foreign policy. They believed he was too preoccupied with Bohemia, Poland and Germany, which in their understanding meant the neglect of the Southern border and put the country at the risk of a Turkish invasion. The plotters called Corvinus a "tyrant". They were planning to overthrow him and enthrone the younger son of Casimir Jagiellon, Prince

⁶⁶ Górski, 1982. 485.; Łowmiański, 1999. 281.; Kalous, 2009. 140–141.; Baczkowski, 2014. 18–19., 25–26.

⁶⁷ Długosz, Lib. XII/2. 267–274.; Heck, Roman: Elekcja kutnohorska. W pięćsetlecie objęcia przez Jagiellonów rządów królestwa czeskiego. *Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka* 32. (1971). 193–235.; Górski, 1982. 486–487.; Łowmiański, 1999. 283–284.; Kalous, 2009. 142–144.; Januszek-Sieradzka, Agnieszka: *Zwycięzcy i przegrani w dziejach średniowiecznej i wczesnonowoczesnej Polski i Czech*. Ed. Iwańczak, Wojciech, Karczewski, Dariusz. Kraków, 2012. 171–190.; Baczkowski, 2014. 40–55.

⁶⁸ Baczkowski, 2014. 49–51.

Casimir (who later became a saint). In autumn 1471, between ten and twenty thousand Polish cavalymen set out to Hungary to enthrone the young Jagiellon. However, these actions were not approved of in Poland and even the members of the Polish royal council who were sent to Hungary with the young Prince gave voice to their reluctance of waging war. In the meantime, Matthias managed to calm down the domestic situation. He successfully won over some of his opponents, while some were defeated. The Polish army did eventually reach Buda, but soon retreated to Nitra. The last battles were fought at the turn of 1472 after which the Polish army retreated. At that time, they only occupied a few castles in Upper Hungary, but soon they lost these as well. Despite the announcement made at the end of January 1472, the next Hungarian campaign never took place.⁶⁹ Instead, the opposing parties started negotiating in Buda which led to the armistice signed on 31 March 1472 (it was in force from 31 May 1472 to 31 May 1473) and it concerned military operations in both Hungary and Bohemia. Eventually, Casimir Jagiellon only agreed to stop fighting until 24 June 1472. However, no major battles were fought later either. This was due to the fact that the Pope imposed his mediation and sent a legate, Marco Barbo, to reconcile the feuding monarchs. The conflict was now taking place at a diplomatic level. Matthias was trying to win over both the Habsburgs and the Hohenzollerns from Brandenburg, whereas Casimir Jagiellon formed an alliance with the Bavarian Wittelsbachs.⁷⁰

The papal legate was also busy as he managed to prolong the treaty of Buda until 1 May 1473. Under his pressure, the opposing parties met at a congress in Nysa which lasted from March to April 1473. It resulted in another peace treaty (in force until 15 August) and the adversaries agreed to organize another congress, this time in Troppau, on the day on which the armistice was going to expire. If a peace treaty had not been signed during this congress, the conflict was supposed to be settled by an arbiter, either Charles the Brave, Duke of Burgundy, or Albert Achilles Hohenzollern, Elector of Brandenburg. Matthias

⁶⁹ Długosz, Lib. XII/2. 275–277., 279.; Prochaska, Antoni: Wyprowa św. Kazimierza na Węgry (1471–1474). *Ateneum Wileńskie* 1. (1923). 1–27., 117–139.; Kyrk, 1967. 134.; Górski, 1982. 488.; Łowmiański, 1999. 284–285.; Kalous, 2009. 146., 159–161.; Engel, 2001. 304–305.; Baczkowski, 2014. 59–66.

⁷⁰ Górski, 1982. 488–489.; Biskup, Marian: Wokół „landsuckiego wesela” 1475 roku. In: *Kazimierz Jagiellończyk*. 285–300. 286–291.; Baczkowski, 2014. 67–75., 77–80.; Bárány, Attila: King Matthias and the Western European Powers. In: *Matthias Rex 1458–1490 – Hungary at the Dawn of the Renaissance*. Ed. Draskóczy, István, Horváth, Iván, Kiss Farkas, Gábor, Marosi, Ernő, Voigt, Vilmos. Budapest, 2013. ([on-line](http://renaissance.elte.hu/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Attila-Barany-King-Matthias-and-the-Western-European-Powers.pdf): <http://renaissance.elte.hu/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Attila-Barany-King-Matthias-and-the-Western-European-Powers.pdf>. Download 2019. nov. 21.) 1–2.; Idem: Matthias Corvinus and Charles the Bold. *Chronica* 12. (2012–2016). 70–71.

Corvinus was supposed to choose one of these rulers until 8 May 1473 and eventually opted for Charles the Brave.⁷¹

However, the congress in Troppau did not start until 13 September. It was also overshadowed by a raid of Polish mercenaries who were members of the campaign led by Prince Casimir. They invaded Upper Hungary and occupied a few castles. Officially, Casimir did not know that a raid had been planned, but it cannot be ruled out that in reality he used his mercenaries to put more pressure on the Hungarian king during the negotiations in Troppau. The congress yielded no binding arrangements, except for prolonging the peace treaty between Poland and Hungary.⁷² However, its regulations were not observed since after the congress in Troppau more Polish mercenaries joined those who had already been stationed in Upper Hungary. The Hungarian army led by the king himself managed to defeat these troops and took the occupied castles only in December 1473. In January 1474, the Hungarian army, which numbered a few thousand knights, retaliated and attacked the border regions of Southern Lesser Poland, and seized a few cities there. Finally, a Polish-Hungarian congress in Spišská Stará Ves put an end to these fights. On 21 February 1474, a peace treaty was signed between Poland and Hungary, and a three-year-armistice was agreed upon as well between Bohemia and Hungary. The peace treaty between Poland and Hungary provided for preserving the status quo on the border, which meant that Hungarian troops had to leave the Polish cities which they held since January. It also regulated procedures related to settling disputes between the inhabitants of border regions. When it comes to Moldavia, it was decided that a separate congress would be held to determine whether it should be considered as a Polish fief.⁷³

However, soon after the negotiations in Stará Ves ended, the Jagiellons, with the help of Albert Achilles, Elector of Brandenburg, formed an alliance with Emperor Frederick III.⁷⁴ The alliance was concluded Nuremberg in March 1474 and was forged against Matthias Corvinus. Its result was a military campaign in Silesia which took place in autumn. Casimir and Vladislaus Jagiellon provided their troops against the Hungarian king. However, the campaign was not successful for the Jagiellons. It ended in the peace of Wrocław which was

⁷¹ CEXV, Vol. III. Nr 152., 153.; Długosz, Vol. XII/2. 295–296., 303–306.; Górski, 1982. 488.; Kalous, 2009. 148–149.; Baczkowski, 2014. 83–87.; Bárány, 2012–2016. 75–76.

⁷² Długosz, Lib. XII/2. 306–310.; Kalous, 2009. 146., 149.; Baczkowski, 2014. 92–97.

⁷³ Długosz, Lib. XII/2. 319–320., 323–325.; Górski, 1982. 488.; Baczkowski, Krzysztof: Najazd węgierski na Podkarpacie w r. 1474. *Rocznik Województwa Rzeszowskiego* 9. (1978). 124–134.; Baczkowski, 2014. 103–108.; Kalous, 2009. 149.; Żabiński, Grzegorz: Działalność braci Piotra i Mikołaja Komorowskich na Górnym Węgrzech w okresie rządów Maciej Korwina. [Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Historyczne](#) 128. (2001). 88–89.

⁷⁴ Kalous, 2009. 150.; Baczkowski, 2014. 108–113.

announced on 8 December 1474. According to this, the armistice between Vladislaus II and Matthias Corvinus was supposed to last until 25 May 1477. Casimir Jagiellon was mentioned solely as his son's supporter. It was emphasised that military actions in Silesia had not broken the peace signed in Stará Ves. Emperor Frederick III, as the supporter of the Jagiellons, could join the armistice within 13 weeks.⁷⁵

The peace of Wrocław ended the military stage of the war waged for the Kingdom of Bohemia by Matthias Corvinus and the Jagiellons. The ultimate division of Bohemia between the two kings, Matthias and Vladislaus, was confirmed by signing the peace in Olomouc on 7 December 1478. It was ratified by both Vladislaus II and Matthias in a congress held in Olomouc in July 1479. Casimir Jagiellon, King of Poland, did not participate in the proceedings. Vladislaus II remained the ruler of Bohemia proper with Prague, whereas Matthias ruled over Moravia, Silesia and Lusatia. Vladislaus II only had the right to purchase the Bohemian territories held by Matthias, if the Hungarian king did not leave any descendants.⁷⁶

While the Jagiellons and Matthias Corvinus were fighting over Bohemia, the rivalry between Poland and Hungary over the supremacy of Moldavia was put on the back burner. When Matthias was defeated in 1467, Casimir Jagiellon decided to strengthen his relationship with Stephen the Great. In 1468 he sent Polish reinforcements to Stephen because he was anxious that Corvinus might invade Moldavia again. However, in the years between 1468 and 1470 the Polish king was also trying to use diplomatic measures to induce the Moldavian ruler to swear allegiance to him, but Stephen hesitated and finally chose to refuse him. This cannot be interpreted as breaking the political ties with the Kingdom of Poland, as we know that in 1471 the Moldavian ruler supported Hungarian plotters who wanted to overthrow King Matthias and enthrone Prince Casimir. Stephen undoubtedly acted this way on behalf of the Polish king.⁷⁷ Stephen was more and more anxious about the Turkish and Tatar threat to his country. Therefore, he wanted to ask for military aid either from Poland or from Hungary. However, due to its involvement in the Bohemian conflict, Hungary could not provide adequate help. In 1473 Stephen was trying to take the initiative in the conflict with the Turks. He invaded Wallachia and tried to overthrow Radu, who was an ally of the Ottomans, and enthrone his own candidate. He hoped this would protect Moldavia against Turkish aggression from the south. However,

⁷⁵ Długosz, *Lib. XII/2*. 337–347.; Górski, 1982. 488–489.; Kalous. 2009. 150–152; Baczkowski, 2014. 123–139.

⁷⁶ Górski, 1982. 491.; Baczkowski, 2014. 178–188.

⁷⁷ Czamańska, 1996. 131–134.

these plans came to naught and in 1473 and 1474 Moldavia was invaded and destroyed by the Turks and the Tatars. It was not until his victory in the battle of Vaslui on 10 January 1475 that Stephen was able to push his enemies out of the country. Polish reinforcements did support him in this battle, but the troops sent by King Matthias were more numerous. As a result of this, the Moldavian ruler made a treaty with the King of Hungary on 12 July 1475. However, this was interpreted differently by each of the contracting parties. Stephen's document only referred to a military alliance which barred Moldavia from participating in the conflict between Matthias and Poland. The document of the Hungarian side, on the other hand, treated the Moldavian ruler as a vassal of the Crown of St Stephen who was obliged to provide military help to Hungary and support its fight against all of its enemies. Following the treaty of 1475, King Matthias kept calling Stephen his vassal in his diplomatic correspondence.⁷⁸

Stephen did not cut ties with Poland. Actually, he sent a legation to Poland soon after making the treaty with Hungary. King Casimir Jagiellon was trying to stop the Ottoman invasion of Moldavia by using diplomatic means. However, actions taken by the Polish legation which arrived in Constantinople (Istanbul) in May 1476 were not successful and did not save Stephen the Great from war with Turkey. The Moldavian ruler was defeated, but thanks to military help from Hungary, after some time he managed to clear his country of the invaders. It needs to be emphasized that Casimir Jagiellon did not support Stephen in his conflict with the Turks openly, neither in 1476 (even though a legation was sent to Poland), nor in later years. Fearing that Moldavia could be drawn into the anti-Polish coalition which was then being formed by Matthias (see below), in 1479 the Polish monarch demanded that Stephen the Great should swear allegiance to him within six months. A Moldavian legation which appeared before Casimir in spring 1480 only asked him again to send reinforcements for the war against Turkey, but in the letter delivered to the Polish king the Moldavian ruler called him "his lord".⁷⁹

During the rivalry over Bohemia a direction appeared in the relations between the Polish and Hungarian monarchs which had been virtually absent since the death of Emperor Sigismund in 1437. This was due to the fact that Matthias Corvinus, who was looking for allies against the Jagiellons, found political partners in Prussia. This country, pursuant to the Second Peace of Toruń of 1466, was divided into two parts. The Polish kings had direct authority over Pomerelia, the Chełmno Land, Malbork and Elbląg regions and also the Bishopric of Warmia. All these lands formed the so-called Royal Prussia. The

⁷⁸ Czamańska, 1996. 135–140.; Kalous, 2009. 120.; Baczkowski, 2014. 147–148.

⁷⁹ Czamańska, 141–144.

rest of Prussia was ruled by the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Knights who were Polish vassals.⁸⁰ However, the Second Peace of Toruń was not confirmed by the Pope, which gave the Grand Masters a chance to annul it in a favourable political moment. Moreover, almost directly after the treaty came into force, Casimir Jagiellon had to deal with the problem of appointing the Bishop of Warmia. In 1467 Nicolaus von Tungen became the Bishop of Warmia without the king's consent.⁸¹ This choice was confirmed by the Pope and Tungen kept his position despite the objections raised by the Polish king. During his conflict with Casimir, Tungen was backed by the Teutonic Knights and King Matthias, who was looking for allies against the Jagiellons. Already in 1474, the King of Hungary disclosed his alliance with Tungen when he ordered for the Bishop of Warmia to be included in the Wrocław armistice.⁸² Soon the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, Heinrich Reffle von Richtenberg, and from 1477 his successor, Martin Truchseß von Wetzhausen, joined the anti-Polish alliance. With papal support behind his back, he was openly trying to annul the Second Peace of Toruń to end the vassalage to Poland and to re-establish the authority of the Teutonic Order over the whole of Prussia. Preoccupied with Prussia, Casimir Jagiellon could not deploy the Polish forces in the continuing conflict over the Bohemian throne or help his Habsburg allies in the war they waged with Corvinus. Therefore, the alliance which Matthias formed with the Bishop of Warmia and Martin Truchseß was definitely a significant diplomatic success. The conflict in Prussia ended in the so-called Priest war ("Pfaffenkrieg") which lasted from 1478 to 1479.⁸³ Even though there was no Hungarian military

⁸⁰ Biskup, 1967. 703–709.

⁸¹ Kozłowski, Edward: Mikołaj Tungen. Spór o biskupstwo warmińskie (1467–1479). T. 1. *Sprawozdanie Dyrekcji C.K. Gimnazjum w Bochni* (1896). 1–25.; Schmauch, Hans: Der Kampf zwischen dem ermländischen Bischof Nikolaus von Tungen und Polen oder der Pfaffenkrieg (1467–1479). *Zeitschrift für Geschichte Und Altertumskunde Ermlands* 25. (1933). 69–125. Borawska, Danuta: Tungen Mikołaj. In: *Słownik biograficzny Pomorza Nadwiślańskiego*. Ed. Nowak, Zbigniew. Gdańsk, 1997. 387.; Pósan, László: Matthias Corvinus und der Deutsche Orden. In: *Matthias and his Legacy*. 437–444. 437–438., 440.

⁸² Kozłowski, 1896. 25.; Schmauch, 1933. 125.; Górski, 1982. 490–491., 493., 496.; Baczkowski, 2014. 138.

⁸³ Kozłowski, Edward: Mikołaj Tungen. Spór o biskupstwo warmińskie (1467–1479), T. 2. *Sprawozdanie Dyrekcji C.K. Gimnazjum w Bochni* (1897). 1–19.; Schmauch, 1933. 126–170.; Górski, 1982. 490–491., 494–495.; Pósan, 2009. 440–443.; Plewczyński, Marek: Wojna księcia na Warmii 1470–1479. *Studia i Materiały do Dziejów Wojskowości* 38. (1996). 19–42.; *Idem*: Działania polskie w południowej Warmii podczas wojny księżej (15 września–16 października 1479). *Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie* 4. (1997). 573–577.; Możejko, Beata: Brodnica, Chełmno i Starogród w czasie wojny popiej (1467–1479). *Studia z Dziejów Średniowiecza* 7. (1997). 125–144.; Kalous, 2009. 152–153.; Bárány, Attila: Matthias' European Diplomacy in the 1480s. In: *Matthias and his Legacy*. 363–392. 375.; Baczkowski, 2014. 150–154., 178–181.

intervention which would have helped the supporters of Corvinus, his diplomatic pressure definitely played a significant role in the war. Eventually, due to the abating conflict over Bohemia (a peace treaty was signed in Olomouc on 7 December 1478), the Hungarian ruler no longer needed his Prussian supporters. They were mentioned in the Polish-Hungarian armistice concluded in Visegrád, but in the peace treaty signed in Buda on 2 May 1479, Corvinus promised to stop supporting Tungen and Truchseß and to induce them to accept the authority of the Polish king. Without the Hungarian monarch's support, Nicolaus von Tungen humbled himself before Casimir Jagiellon on 15 July 1479. In exchange, the king confirmed his appointment as the Bishop of Warmia. Grand Master Martin resisted a little longer, but eventually he reconciled with the king too. On 9 October he swore to observe the Second Peace of Toruń, therefore accepting the vassalage to the Polish Crown and the territorial division of Prussia established in 1466.⁸⁴

In the last decade of the reign of Matthias Corvinus (1480-1490), his rivalry with the Jagiellons was still not over. However, his main political focus was the conflict with the Habsburgs. Eventually, he defeated Emperor Frederick III and gained control over certain hereditary Habsburg countries including Vienna (1484-1487).⁸⁵ The duties of the ageing Emperor were gradually taken over by his son, Maximilian, who was elected King of Germany by the prince-electors in 1486. His attitude towards the Hungarian king was acquiescent. As the result, they made a truce in 1487 and then peace in 1489, leaving all Austrian countries to Corvinus.⁸⁶ Matthias himself was more and more inclined to reconcile with the Habsburgs. The reason behind this was the dynastic situation in Hungary. The king, who had been in power since 1458, had no rightful heir. Therefore, he was trying to strengthen the position of his natural son, John whom he saw as his successor. He hoped that improving his relations with Frederick III and Maximilian I would induce them to support his dynastic plans. Despite all that, he did not stop taking actions which were supposed to weaken their position. This was made possible due to the unusual impolicy of Frederick III who excluded Vladislaus II (King of Bohemia and a Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire) from the election of Maximilian in 1486. This step undermined the alliance between the Jagiellons and the Habsburgs. It was at this point that the

⁸⁴ Długosz, Lib. XII/2. 421-423., 427-428., 430-432., 435-439.; CEXV, Vol. III. Nr. 279.; Kozłowski, 1897. 12-17.; Schmauch, 1933. 170-176., 183-186.; Górski, 1982. 491., 494-495.; Pósań, 2009. 442-444.; Baczkowski, 2014. 182-186.

⁸⁵ Baczkowski, Krzysztof: *Walka o Węgry w latach 1490-1492. Z dziejów rywalizacji habsbursko-jagiellońskiej w basenie środkowego Dunaju* (further: Baczkowski, 1995B). Kraków, 1995. 14.; Engel, 2001. 306.; Kalous, 2009. 274-278.

⁸⁶ Baczkowski, 1995B. 15-16.; Kalous, 2009. 280-281.

offended Bohemian king agreed for a political rapprochement with Matthias (on the congress in Jihlava). However, the Habsburgs reacted quickly and reconciled with the Jagiellons. In exchange, the Jagiellons wanted them to support their actions in the Roman Curia as their aim was to appoint Frederick, the youngest son of Casimir Jagiellon, as Bishop of Warmia. Vladislaus II joined the faction which was adverse to Corvinus and in 1489 he reaffirmed the alliance against the King of Hungary which he had formed with his father, Casimir.⁸⁷

In the period in question, the bone of contention between Casimir Jagiellon and Matthias Corvinus was Moldavia. This country was ruled by Stephen the Great who was still manoeuvring between Poland and Hungary and was at the same time trying to protect his sovereignty against the Ottoman Empire. In the first half of the 1480s, the Hungarian side gained the upper hand in this rivalry. However, Matthias was preoccupied with the war in Austria and could not effectively support Stephen in another conflict with Turkey. In 1484 the Moldavian ruler lost the Black Sea ports in Kilia and Bilhorod (Cetatea Albă). Because of that, Stephen asked Casimir Jagiellon for help. The Polish king promised to provide aid if Stephen swore allegiance to him, which he did in Kołomyja in 1485.⁸⁸ Matthias Corvinus started protesting against the oath of allegiance to the Kingdom of Poland because he considered Moldavia to be a Hungarian fief. Support provided by Poland was not sufficient enough and the Moldavian ruler was forced to make peace with Turkey, agreeing to pay the Ottomans a fixed yearly tribute. This discouraged Stephen from cooperation with Poland. He began the territorial dispute with Poland over the Land of Pokucie, re-established good relations with Hungary and formed a close alliance with Matthias in 1489.⁸⁹

Due to the rivalry over Moldavia, the last period of the reign of Matthias Corvinus saw the emergence of a new important factor in the relations between Casimir Jagiellon, Hungary and its ruler. At the beginning of the 1480s, Stephen the Great maintained amicable relations with Ivan III, Grand Prince of Moscow. This was partly the result of Stephen's plan to marry his daughter, Helene to Ivan Ivanovich, the successor to the Moscow throne. They married in 1483 and it seems that this event gave grounds for initiating the first contacts between the Grand Duchy of Moscow and Hungary. In 1482 the Moscow legate who was sent to Stephen also visited Buda. It was then when Matthias acknowledged that Ivan III of Russia, who had already been jostling with Casimir Jagiellon for

⁸⁷ Dogiel, Vol. I. 23–25. (see also charter Nr. 78.); Papée, Fryderyk: *Polska i Litwa na przełomie wieków średnich. Vol. 1.: Ostatnie dwunastolecie Kazimierza Jagiellończyka*. Kraków, 1904. 244.; Baczkowski, 1995B. 11–19.; Kalous, 2009. 291–302.

⁸⁸ Czamańska, 1996. 144–153.; Kalous, 2009. 120–121.

⁸⁹ Czamańska, 1996. 153–161.; Simon, 2009. 405–436.

Russian lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, would be a perfect ally against the Jagiellons. Hungary and Moscow did make an alliance and sent legations to each other a few times, but Matthias was too preoccupied with the Habsburgs to fully exploit the potential of his alliance with Ivan, even though the Russian ruler encouraged him to take it to a further level. However, we know that the Hungarian king wrote to Moscow in December 1488 and assured Ivan that he was ready to invade Poland and Lithuania with him.⁹⁰ When it comes to the anti-Jagiellonian Eastern policy adopted by Corvinus, we also need to mention his contacts with Mengli I Giray, Crimean Khan and a vassal of the Ottoman Emperor. The two rulers made contact some time before 1487.⁹¹

Casimir responded to the diplomatic alliances made by Matthias by trying to form an anti-Corvinus alliance with the Hohenzollerns from Brandenburg and the Saxon Wettins. These actions included the aforementioned renewal of the alliance between Vladislaus II and his father which was forged against the Hungarian ruler.⁹² Soliciting the Dukes of Saxony and Brandenburg and maybe some Silesian princes for the alliance was quite probable due to the actions taken by Corvinus in Silesia. Between 1488 and 1489 a few Silesian princes of the Piast and Poděbrad Houses lost their fiefs which were handed over to John Corvinus. According to the plan of Matthias, whose health was deteriorating, this was supposed to increase John's chances of being elected King of Hungary and Bohemia after the death of his father. Some military operations took place in Silesian territories belonging to the Dukes of Saxony and Brandenburg.⁹³ The presence of Hungarian troops in Silesia was taken very seriously by the Polish king. In the first half of 1489, mercenaries were hired and some troops were located in the south-eastern part of Royal Prussia. Historical sources clearly indicate that this was done to protect the borders against a Hungarian attack.⁹⁴ This step was dangerous for Matthias, so he was trying to deescalate the situation by sending a legation headed by John Filipec, Bishop of Oradea, to the Polish Diet which convened in Piotrków in August 1489. The Bishop offered to form an anti-Turkish alliance between Poland and Hungary and hold congresses

⁹⁰ Papée, 1904. 111–112., 140., 249.; Baczkowski, 1995B. 17–18.; Czamańska, 1996. 144., 146–148.; Kalous, 2009. 153.

⁹¹ Papée, 1904. 249–250.

⁹² Dogiel, Vol. I. 23–25. (see also charter Nr. 78.)

⁹³ Papée, 1904. 241–245.; Baczkowski, 1995B. 12.; Bárány, 2009. 391.; Techmańska, Barbara: *Jan II Żagański. Niespokojny książę, sojusznik króla husyty (16 VI 1435–22 IX 1504)*. Kraków, 2014. 79–91., 121–122.

⁹⁴ CEXV, Vol. III. Nr. 333., 337., 338., 341., 342., 343., 344., 345., 346., 348., 352., 353.; *Akta stanów Prus Królewskich. Vol. II*. Ed. Górski, Karol, Biskup, Marian. Toruń, 1957. 56–58., 60–61., 64., 73–76., 79–81.; Papée, 1904. 244–245.

which would settle mutual conflicts. He also called for the annulment of the anti-Corvinus alliance between Casimir and Vladislaus. The result of this legation was supposed to be a congress of the three monarchs (Matthias, Casimir and Vladislaus) in Wrocław in November, but eventually it did not take place.⁹⁵ The relations between Poland and Hungary were surely exacerbated by the claim made by Matthias in September 1489. He wanted to buy back Spiš, which had been pledged in 1412.⁹⁶

What put an end to all these complications was the premature death of Matthias Corvinus. He died in Vienna on 6 April 1490.⁹⁷ This event reshuffled the balance of power in Central Europe. The two dynasties, namely the Jagiellons and the Habsburgs, which had so far cooperated in their fight against King Matthias, now became rivals fighting for his Hungarian legacy. There was even a conflict within the Jagiellonian dynasty itself, since two sons of King Casimir, the Bohemian king Vladislaus II and John Albert, began fighting for the Hungarian throne.⁹⁸ Eventually, Vladislaus II won the Hungarian crown and the Jagiellons exercised their dynastic rights to Hungary, gained in 1454 when Casimir IV Jagiellon married Elisabeth of Austria. The coronation of Vladislaus II in Buda was a symbolic culmination of the dynastic plans concerning marriages between the Habsburgs and the Jagiellons which had been first presented to Emperor Sigismund of Luxemburg in the years between 1434 and 1437.

⁹⁵ CEX, Vol. III. Nr. 354.; Papée, 1904. 245–253.; Baczkowski, 1995B. 22–23.

⁹⁶ Papée, 1904. 248.

⁹⁷ Kalous, 2009. 331–332.

⁹⁸ Papée, Fryderyk: *Jan Olbracht*. Kraków, 1999. 23–25.; Baczkowski, 1995B. 29–152.

Oklevélszövegek

55.

1439. február 10. In oppido Namslaw. János zenggi püspök mint pápai legátus, a III. Ulászló lengyel és Albert római király közti békétárgyalások folytatása és befejezése céljából ez év június 24-ig fegyverszünetet rendel el, melyet Albert király biztosai is elfogadnak.

In nomine Domini amen. Universis et singulis innotescat praesentium ex tenore, quod nos Iohannes episcopus Segnensis, sanctissimi domini nostri domini Eugenii divina providentia papae quarti et apostolicae sedis legatus, post varios susceptos exhibitosque labores pro pace perpetua reformanda et firmanda inter serenissimos principes dominum Albertum Romanorum etc. ex una et dominum Wladislaum Poloniae reges et illustrem principem Kazimirum fratrem suum ex altera partibus, propter difficultates in tractatu huiusmodi pacis emergentes illam ad praesens perficere prout optabamus non potuimus, licet saepe et cum maxima attentione apud Wratislaviam inter praefatum dominum regem Romanorum etc. et insignes ambasiatores domini regis Poloniae diu tractavimus, nec non post diaetam in praesenti opido assignatam inter solemnes utriusque partis ambasiatores, qui in ea convenerunt, diligentissime laboravimus. Et considerantes, quod res arduae difficiliter fuerint et licet in uno tempore impedimentum recipiant, alio tempore dei misericordia adiuvante recipiant complementum, idcirco ne tantum bonum totaliter laberetur et huius pacis tractatus penitus rumperetur et propter eius rupturam bella et caedes insurgerent in populo christiano, nos inter praefatos dominos reges et dominum Kazimirum et utrorumque seu cuiuslibet eorum principes barones nobiles subditos adhaerentes et coadiutores et terras ac dominia eorum et cuiuscunque eorum, sufferentiam et tollerantiam a gwerra et treuga seu treugarum inducias auctoritate sanctissimi domini nostri papae et apostolicae sedis indicimus et statuimus, duraturam a die datarum praesentium usque ad festum sancti Iohannis Baptistae in mense Iunii proxime venturi usque ad solis occasionem, et quod tempore medio in festo Ascensionis Domini proxime venturi diaeta solemnis teneri et celebrari debeat in locis contentis in inscriptionibus regnorum Hungariae et Poloniae hactenusque observatis, pro continuatione tractatus pacis perpetuae, ad quam iidem domini reges et dominus Kazimirus per se aut per oratores suos pleno mandato fulcitos convenire teneantur, in qua diaeta dei misericordia concedente speramus, quod pax perpetua sequetur. Et ut haec treuga gratior et sincerior videatur et indicium aliququaliter praestet pacis perpetuae futurae, ei deliberavimus adiungendum, quod omnes

captivi cuiuscumque partis, qui usque ad diem datarum praesentium pactati sunt pro quacunque pecuniae quantitate et illam non solverunt vel forte in futurum pactari continget, ad solutionem eius tempore treugarum durante artari seu coherceri minime possint. Et si aliqui captivorum Polonorum vel Bohemorum non depactatorum super certis fideiussoribus, de quibus domini eosdem captivos habentes contentarentur, possent sibi relaxationis inducias optinere, consentiatur eis quamdiu treugae durant; quod si fors in Bohemia aliquis ex subditis adiutoribus vel adhaerentibus alicuius ex praefatis partibus aliqua temeritate permotus in huiusmodi treugis nollet includi, sed insolentis et aliis insultibus ad modum guerrae hac treuga durante voluerit evagare, extunc alia pars illum invadere possit et per hoc treuga generaliter nullatenus infringatur nec etiam illius, qui in hac treuga noluerit includi, captivi gaudeant induciis solutione peccuniae depactatae. Mercatores autem et ceteri omnes subditi praefatorum dominorum regum possint ad invicem treuga huiusmodi durante mercari et negotiari, sicut tempore pacis poterant et solebant.

Nos autem Conradus Dei gratia episcopus Wratislaviensis nec non Conradus Kettener et Conradus Albus duces Slesiae etc., Gaspar Slišk miles aulae regiae supremus cancellarius dominus Novicastri et capitaneus terrarum Egrae et Cubiti, Benedictus praepositus Albensis et electus Iauriensis necnon Stephanus de Hohemberg, oratores et procuratores praefati domini regis Romanorum etc., ad haec potestatem sufficientem habentes, volentes monitis praedicti reverendi legati immo verius sanctissimi domini nostri papae et apostolicae sedis parere et in nullo penitus contraire seu illa contemnere, praefatam treugam sic ut praemittitur indictam ac etiam dictam diaetam, ut praedicitur celebrandam per praefatum dominum nostrum regem vel oratores et procuratores suos, acceptavimus et amplexi sumus et tenore praesentium acceptamus et amplectimur, promittentes sub verbo regio domini nostri regis et sub puritate suae regiae fidei pro eo et universis subditis suis et regnorum ac dominiorum suorum cuiuscumque gradus seu conditionis existant et adhaerentibus et coadiutoribus suis, ut huiusmodi treugam praefatam domino regi Poloniae et domino Kazimiro fratri suo et regno ducatibus et terris et subditis adhaerentibus et coadiutoribus suis seu cuiuslibet eorum inviolabiliter observabit et per suos observari faciet, ac diaetam supra dictam in locis ipsis per se aut per solemnes oratores et procuratores suos ad haec potestatem habentes teneri faciet, omniaque explebit, quae in praefata treuga et conditionibus eius superius continentur. Reservamus tamen nobis viginti dierum spatium post datarum praesentium ad notificandum capitaneis et ceteris amicis et benivolis domini nostri regis, ut pecuniam promissam a captivis pactatis usque ad expirationem praefatae treugae non exigant nec exposcant.

In quorum testimonium nos supradictus Iohannes episcopus Segnensis apostolicae sedis legatus sigillum nostrum pontificale appendi fecimus ac

praesentem notarium publicum rogavimus, ut sua subscriptione signaret. Nosque praefati oratores domini nostri regis Romanorum sigillis nostris muniri hanc cartam fecimus, ne quicquam in praemissis in dubium ullo umquam tempore posset veniri. Datum in opido Namslaw Wratislaviensis diocesis, decima mensis Februarii anno a nativitate Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo nono, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Eugenii digna Dei prudentia papae quarto anno octavo. Praesentibus ibidem egregio et discretis viris domino Thoma de Strzempyno decretorum doctore, Paszek de Goslawicze, Nicolao de Zawady et Iohanne Iantuszko testibus vocatis ad haec et rogatis.

Et ego Laurentius quondam Michaelis Monsterberg de Stum, clericus Pomezaniensis diocesis publicus apostolica auctoritate notarius, qui praedictis treugarum et dictae indictioni decreto et assignationi ac acceptationi, sic ut praemittitur, factis et habitis omnibusque aliis et singulis supra dictis, dum sic agerentur et fierent, una cum praenominatis testibus praesens interfui, ea omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audiui, ideo hoc praesens instrumentum ad mandatum praefati domini legati hic me subscripsi signumque meum solitum apposui in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum praemissorum.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. 5569.

MH: 11321–29.

MNL OL DF: [289 001](#).

Közli: [Mon. Pol. XII. 386–388. o. 254. sz.](#)

Regeszta: [Óváry I. 430. sz.](#)

Hátján, amelynek mérete kb. 55x42 cm. Plicaturán hat vörös és egy zöld viaszú pecsét függ. Az első selyemzsinóron, mely erősen rongált, a többi címzés nélküli pergamenszalagon kissé elmosódva. (N. Á.)

1439. május 3. Pozsony. *Albert római és magyar király a III. Ulászlóval való fegyverszünet meghosszabbítása, vagy békeegyezség megkötése végett Benedek győri püspök, Holicsi Gáspár birodalmi és cseh királyi kancellár, Perényi János tárnokmester, Rozgonyi István pozsonyi ispán és szepesi kapitány, Hohenberg István és Pohárnok István zólyomi kapitány személyében teljhatalmú biztosokat küld ki.*

Albertus Dei gratia Romanorum rex semper augustus ac Hungariae, Bohemiae, Dalmatiae, Croatiae, etc. rex et dux Austriae, etc. notum facimus tenore praesentium universis. Cum pridem in diaeta Namslaviensi per reverendos in Christo patres Johannem Segniensem, sanctissimi domini nostri papae Eugenii et Alfonsum Burgensem episcopos, sacrae Basiliensis sinodi legatos pro continuatione pacis perpetuae inter nos ab una et illustrissimum ac praeclarum principes Wladislaum Poloniae regem et ducem Kazimirum, germanum suum indicta sit treuga et etiam diaeta conventionis celebranda super festo Ascensionis Domini nunc futuro per nos utrimque, aut oratores nostros pleno mandato fulcitos in locis inscriptionum antiquarum inter regna Hungariae et Poloniae habitarum, prout litterae praefatorum dominorum legatorum desuper confectae clarius attestantur. Idcirco eorum institutis obtemperantes huiusmodi diaetae satisfactori, ad eandem transmittendos duximus et transmittimus reverendum patrem Benedictum electum Iauriensis ecclesiae, Gaspar de Holicz imperialem et regni Bohemiae cancellarium terrarum Egrae et Cubiti capitaneum, Iohannem de Perin magistrum tavernicorum regalium, Steffanum de Rozgon comitem Pozoniensem et capitaneum terrae Scepusiensis, Steffanum de Hohenberg et Stephanum Poharnok capitaneum Zoliensem, consiliarios ambasiatores nuntios et fideles nostros dilectos, quibus omnibus et cuilibet eorum in solidum etiam plenarium mandatum auctoritatem et facultatem dedimus et concessimus, damus et concedimus per praesentes pro nobis et nostro ac regnorum nostrorum nomine in praefatis diaeta et loco cum dictis rege Poloniae fratreque suo Kazimiro seu ipsorum ambasiatoribus nuntiis et agentibus, pro eis pleno ad hoc mandato suffultis, conveniendi conferendi placitandi et de congruentibus mediis pacis perpetuae captandis pertractandi, et super cunctis illatis iniuriis et interesse componendi paciscendi transigendi ac modis honestis et licitis concordandi, pacemque et concordiam perpetuam inter nos et regna nostra Hungariae Bohemiae ceterasque terras nobis subditas ac praefatos regem et ducem regnum et terras eorum, ac etiam quascumque treugas seu sufferencias, prout viderint expedire, inter nos utrimque faciendi firmandi et concludendi, firmata condita et conclusa promissionibus et stipulationibus sub verbo nostro regio et puritate fidei nostra parte roborandi, litterasque oportunas desuper confectas sive confiendas tradendi, et viceversa ab alia parte consimiles promissiones stipulationes

et litteras recipiendi approbandi et gratificandi, omniaque alia et singula dicendi faciendi gerendi et exercendi, quae pro huiusmodi pacis seu concordiae vel etiam treugarum dirigenda et procuranda unione quomodolibet honesta et necessaria fuerint seu etiam oportuna, quae et nos faceremus seu facere possemus, si praemissis nos contingeret personaliter interesse; etiam si talia essent, quae mandatum exigenter magis speciale. Ratum et firmum habentes et in verbo nostro regio habere et tenere promittentes, quicquid per praefatos nostros consiliarios ambasiatores et nuntios vel maiorem eorum partem factum dictum gestum conclusum et firmatum fuerit quomodolibet in praemissis, praesentium sub nostrae regalis maiestatis sigillo testimonio litterarum. Datum Pozonii tertia die Maii, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo nono, regnorum nostrorum anno secundo.

Ad mandatum domini regis
Petrus praepositus Nortusensis.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. 5570.

MH: 11330–32.

MNL OL DF: [289 002.](#)

Közl: [Mon. Pol. XII. 391–392. o. 256. sz.](#)

Regeszta: [Óváry I. 431. sz.](#)

Hátján, melynek mérete kb. 52x30 cm. Plicaturán pergamenszalagon Albert király természetes színű viaszba nyomott, kissé kopott, egyoldalú felségpecsétje.
(N. Á.)

(*Tóth Péter*)

1439. október 17. Esztergom. *Albert római és magyar király a III. Ulászló lengyel királlyal való békétárgyalások megindítása és fegyverszünet megkötése végett Palóci László és Berzevici Pohárnok István személyében teljhatalmú biztosokat küld Lengyelországba.*

Albertus Dei gratia Romanorum rex semper augustus ac Hungariae, Bohemiae, Dalmatiae, Croatiae, etc. rex, dux Austriae, etc. Significamus tenore praesentium quibus expedit universis, quod de fide et legalitate magnificorum et nobilium Wladislai de Palocz magistri curiae nostrae maiestatis et Stephani Poharnok de Berzevicz oratorum nostrorum fidelium dilectorum plenam gerendae fiducia praesumptionem ipsis et eorum cuilibet in solidum plenam damus et omnimodam concedimus tenore praesentium facultatem cum serenissimo domino Wladislao rege Poloniae Lithwaniaeque principe supremo etc. conveniendi, necessarios quoque tractatus habendi atque treugam sufferentiam, tollerentiam a guerra concludendi, inscriptionibus firmandi et stabiliendi ac super pace tractanda perpetua, aliam dietam congruentem inter nos utrinque recipiendi et faciendi, promittentes verbo nostro regio omnia et singula quaecunque per dictos oratores nostros conductata, tractata, conclusa ut fuerint, rata, grata atque firma habere et servare tamquam nos ipsi si praemissis interesse personaliter eadem clauderemus, tractaremus, concluderemus et modo efficaciori firmaremus. Harum testimonio litterarum [sigillum] quibus secretum nostrum est appensum. Datum Strigonii, Sabato post festum Sancti Galli, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo nono, regnorum nostrorum anno secundo.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. 5571.

MH: 11333–35.

MNL OL DF: [289 003](#).

Regeszta: [Óváry I. 432. sz.](#)

Hátván, melynek mérete kb. 31x14,5 cm. Plicatúrán pergamenszalagon természetes színű pecsétfészekben Albert király osztrák titkospecsétje vörös viaszba nyomva, kiváló állapotban. (N. Á.)

(Tóth Péter)

1440. január 18. Buda. *Az országgyűlésen jelen lévő főurak, főpapok, előkelők, és nemesek oklevele, amellyel teljhatalmú megbízást adnak követeknek János zenggi püspöknek, Tallóci Matkó horvát, dalmát, szlavón bánnak, Bátori István volt országbírónak, Perényi János tárnokmesternek, Pálóci László ajtónállómesternek és Marcali Imre somogyi és verőcei ispánnak, hogy Lengyelországban tárgyalásokat folytassanak III. Ulászló lengyel királlyal és a lengyel főurakkal.*

Praelati, principes, comites, barones, milites, proceres et nobiles regni Hungariae nunc in congregatione generali Budae constituti notum facimus universis per praesentes, quod quia prout tam ex forma scriptae responsionis nostrae nuper magnificis viris Johanni de Koneczpole regni Poloniae cancellario ac Petro de Kurow castellano Sandeczensi, ambasiatoribus serenissimi principis domini Wladislai Poloniae regis, necnon reverendorum patrum ac magnificorum viro- rum praelatorum et baronum ipsius regni Poloniae hic pridem constitutis tradi- tae, quam etiam exposit ex certarum nostrarum litterarum serie colligitur, nostri fuit propositi certis promissionibus firmati, ut ad dandum et aperiendum dictis dominis regi ac praelatis et baronibus Poloniae super rebus et petitis per prae- fatos eorum ambasiatores propositis nostrum finale responsum aliquos etiam alios tractatus peragendo certos et notabiles ambasiatores nostros ad conspec- tum praefatorum dominorum regis et praelatorum ac baronum Poloniae nos- tro omnium nomine mittere et destinare. Ideo secundum praetactum nostrum propositum, mutuis plurimorum dierum colloquiis et tandem unanimi delibe- ratione praehabit, carissimos fratres nostros reverendum in Christo patrem dominum Johannem episcopum Segniensem, necnon magnificos viros dominos Mathkonem de Tallowcz, regnorum Dalmatiae et Croatiae ac totius Slavoniae banum, Stephanum de Bathor pridem iudicem curiae regiae, Johannem de Peren magistrum tavarnicorum regalum, Ladislaum de Palouc magistrum ianitorum regalum et Emericum de Marczali Simigiensis et de Werewcze comitatum comitem ac magistrum dapiferorum regalum de nostri medio ad transeundum in huiusmodi ambasiata nostra versus et ad dictos dominos regem ac praelatos et barones Poloniae duximus deputandos, imo deputamus et ipsos ad id una- nimiter eligimus per praesentes, quibus omnibus simul et etiam maiori parti eorundem atque in casu, quo aliquis seu aliqui ex eis vel infirmitate, vel notabili et inevitabili occupatione et necessitate praeventi et occupati, aut ex quacumque alia inpotentiae causa illac accedere nequierint, etiam illis, qui ex ipsis nostro nomine illac accesserint, dedimus et attribuimus, imo damus et tribuimus per praesentes plenissimum mandatum facultatemque et auctoritatem pro nobis et nostro ac totius regni et subditorum eius nomine secundum informationem eis

traditam in loco, ubi praefatus dominus rex Poloniae reperiri poterit, aut in quo idem eis audientiam praestare voluerit, ad conveniendum cum eodem domino rege ac praelatis et baronibus dicti regni Poloniae ac conferendum, necnon ad petita respondendum ac tractandum, agendum et componendum, concordandum, pacemque et concordiam cum ipsis secundum intentionem nostram eis cognitam faciendum, firmandum et concludendum, firmataque et conducta ac conclusa, stipulationibus sub nostrae fidei puritate nostri ac subditorum huius regni coronae parte roborandum, litterasque opportunas desuper confectas seu conficiendas tradendum, et vice versa ab ipsis domino rege ac praelatis et baronibus suis promissiones et consimiles stipulationes et litteras recipiendum, approbandum et gratificandum, omniaque alia et singula dicendum, faciendum, gerendum et exercendum, quae pro huius pacis, seu concordiae et conclusionis dirigenda et procuranda unione quomodolibet utilia fuerint seu etiam opportuna, quae et nos faceremus seu facere possemus, si his, quae per eos agentur et concludentur, nos omnes contingeret personaliter interesse, etiam si talia essent, quae mandatum exigerent magis speciale, ratum et firmum habentes et de fide bona habere promittentes quicumque per praefatos nostros ambasiatores, vel maiorem eorum partem ac etiam illos, qui illac accedere et attingere poterunt, dictum, gestum, conclusum et firmatum fuerit quomodolibet nostri parte immutabiliter quoque in his, quoad omnes clausulas et articulos conclusionis eorum persistemus, contradictione qualibet praetermissa, praesentium litterarum nostrarum, quas potiorum ex nobis sigillis communiri fecimus, testimonio mediante. Datum Budae, in festo Beatae Prisciae virginis et martiris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. 5574.

MH: 11336–50.

MNL OL DF: [289 005](#).

Közli: [Mon. Pol. XII. 409–411. o. 268. sz.](#)

Regeszta: [Óváry I. 433. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete 50x24 cm. Plicaturán tizenhárom darab pecsét függ (négy vörös viaszú főpapi, két vörös viaszú főúri és hét zöld viaszú főúri pecsét) beíratlan pergamenszalagokon, természetes színű pecsétfészkekben. (N. Á.)

(Tóth Péter)

1440. március 9. Krakkó. *Magyar követek oklevele, amely szerint a magyar rendektől Erzsébet királyné beleegyezésével kapott felhatalmazásuk alapján az előző napon a krakkói székesegyházban Magyarország királyává nyilvánították III. Ulászló lengyel királyt.*

Nos Johannes Dei gratia episcopus Segniensis et gubernator abbatiae de Sancto Gothardo, Mathko de Tallouc regnorum Dalmatiae, Croatiae et totius Sclavoniae banus, Johannes de Peren magister thavarnicorum regalum, Ladislaus de Pallouc magister curiae regalis et Emericus de Marczaly magister dapiferorum regalum et comes comitatus Simigiensis, ambasiatores dominorum praelatorum, principum, comitum, baronum et procerum regni Hungariae, per eos unanimiter cum plenissimo mandato ex consensu serenissimae principis dominae Elizabeth reginae Hungariae, modernae dominae nostrae gratiosissimae ad excellentissimum principem dominum Wladislaum regem Poloniae deputati, significamus harum tenore, quibus expedit universis, quod cum alias venientibus ad praefatum regnum Hungariae et consequenter antelatos dominam nostram reginam, praelatos et principes, comites, barones et proceres praedicti regni magnificis Johanne de Coneczpole cancellario huius regni Poloniae ac Petro de Kurow castellano Sandeczensi ex parte praefati domini regis Poloniae, ac praelatorum ac baronum eiusdem regni in certa et notabili legatione, ibidem promissum fuisset pro responso finaliter ad huiusmodi legationem ipsorum dando certos ex praelatis et baronibus dicti regni Hungariae mitti debere. Tandem ipsi domini praelati, principes, comites, barones et proceres ipsius regni Hungariae nuper in congregatione generali Budae celebrata constituti matura deliberatione praehabita promissioni ipsorum praetactae satisfacere cupientes, de consensu, ut praemisimus, antelatae dominae nostrae reginae unanimiter et communi voluntate ad transeundum in huiusmodi ambasiata ad ipsum dominum Poloniae regem ac praelatos et barones suos tradita nobis plenissima informatione nos elegerunt. Nos vero officio huiusmodi legationis assumpto, in hunc locum ad ipsum dominum Poloniae regem ac praelatos et barones suos venientes, atque iuxta praetactam nobis traditam informationem, ea quae peragenda erant cum eisdem Deo volente concludentes, die hesterna vigore mandati nobis traditi nostro ac praetactorum omnium praelatorum, principum, comitum, baronum et procerum regni Hungariae nominibus de consensu antelatae dominae nostrae reginae ipsum dominum Wladislaum regem Poloniae in eiusdem regni Hungariae cunctorumque regnorum et tenutarum ac pertinentiarum eiusdem regem et dominum rite elegimus, atque in cathedrali ecclesia castri Cracoviensis, ubi maior fidelium fuerat multitudo, publice in regem Hungariae electum fore

pronuntiavimus et declaravimus, manifeste titulum et omnia dominia ac iurisdictionem coronae eiusdem regni Hungariae sibi et suae ditioni, necnon gubernationi submitiendo, promittentes consensu et nominibus, quorum supra, eundem dominum Wladislaum regem in festo Beatorum Philippi et Jacobi apostolorum, hoc est prima die Maii proxime affuturo corona eiusdem regni Hungariae in loco ad hoc ab olim deputato solemniter coronare, sub simili etiam promissione praemissis adiacentes, quod mox solemnitate huiusmodi coronationis peracta, ipse dominus rex literas suas sub suo sigillo regni Hungariae super eo, ut sicut ipse cum copiis huius regni sui Poloniae nos et totum regnum Hungariae praetactum contra quoslibet inimicos tueri et defensare promisit, sic et huic regno suo Poloniae cum copiis regni Hungariae contra inimicos suos, dum opus fuerit et ingruerit necessitas, pari vicissitudine tenebitur defendere et tueri, praefatis dominis praelatis et baronibus istius regni Poloniae dari faciet et emanari. In quorum omnium testimonium praesentes concessimus litteras nostras sigillis nostris, quibus utimur, impendentibus communitas. Datum et actum Cracoviae, nona die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo.

Ad propriam commissionem dominorum ambasiatorum
Johannes de Zredna custos Zagrabiensis, regni Hungariae prothonotarius

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. 5572.

MH: 11351–56.

MNL OL DF: [289 004](#).

Közli: [Dogiel, I. 53–54. o. XIV. sz., Katona, 37–40. o.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete 57x30 cm. Plicaturán eredetileg öt darab pecsétet rögzítettek, ma egy vörös viaszú főpapi és három zöld viaszú főúri pecsét függ beíratlan pergamenszalagokon, természetes színű pecsétfészkekben. (*N. Á.*)

(*Tóth Péter*)

1440. március 12. Buda. Magyar főurak, főpapok, előkelők, és nemesek oklevele III. Ulászló lengyel királyhoz, amelyben tudósítják, hogy követtségbe küldték hozzá teljes felhatalmazással Rozgonyi Simon veszprémi püspököt, Újlaki Miklós macsói bánt, Pelsőci Bebek Imre székelyispánt és Hédervári Lőrinc fia Istvánt, hogy megsürgessék mielőbbi Magyarországra érkezését.

Serenissimo principi et domino, domino Wladislao Dei gratia regi Poloniae, Lithvaniaeque principi supremo et haeredi Rusciae, domino ipsorum gratiosissimo praelati et barones ac proceres regni Hungariae, videlicet reverendus in Christo pater dominus Benedictus episcopus ecclesiae Jauriensis, Ladislaus de Hedervara, abbas Sancti Martini Sacrimontis Pannoniae, item Laurentius de eadem Hedervara regni Hungariae praedicti palatinus, Stephanus et Georgius de Rozgon, comites Psonienses, Ladislaus filius condam Johannis de Maroth bani, Symon de Palocz alias magister agazonum regiae maiestatis, Johannes de Peren alias comes Maramarosiensis, Stephanus de Homonna, Ladislaus filius condam Petri Cheh de Leva waywodae, ac alter Ladislaus de Zechen, Rubertus de Tar magister agazonum reginalis maiestatis, Franko de Dombo, Petew de Gerse et Mathias de Hatwan, ipsius vestrae serenitatis humiles servitores et omnino fideles, quod admodum anteceder per alias litteras atque fratres nostros, transmissionem certorum fratrum nostrorum, praelatorum videlicet et baronum huius regni ad eandem vestram serenitatem et pro eiusdem serenitatem vocatione et conductione in ipsum regnum per nos et alios fratres nostros factam eidem serenitati notificavimus, ita iam praesentium sub confidentia et assecuratione venient ad eandem vestram serenitatem iidem fratres nostri illinc missi, fideles videlicet eiusdem vestrae serenitatis servitores et devoti, videlicet reverendus in Christo pater dominus Symon episcopus Wesprimiensis ad Agriensem ecclesiam postulatus, Nicolaus de Wylak banus Machoviensis, Emericus de Pelseulcz Siculorum comes et Stephanus filius praenotati domini Laurentii palatini, exposituri plenissimas nostras voluntates et affectiones, quas de serenitate vestra concepimus et conclusimus, quarumque principiatione de praetactis nostris fratribus et litteris ad eandem vestram serenitatem anteceder missis vestra serenitas potuit sano colligere intellectu, quos quidem fratres nostros cum plena potestate omnium nostrorum et ceterorum fratrum nostrorum ac universorum procerum ac nobilium regnicolarum ipsius regni mittimus ad eandem vestram serenitatem. Ad ipsorum itaque fratrum nostrorum atque omnium nostrum et aliorum, de quibus supra fit mentio, devotam et attentam supplicationem, imo potius plenimodam assecurationem et ratificationem vocationis nostrae et omnium praedictorum dignetur vestra serenitas pro gubernatione huius regni

celeriter et secure advenire, ut idem per vestrum celerem adventum ab omnibus tribulationibus et angustiis resurgat. Nos quoque in serenitate vestra dominum conspicuum et gratiosum, vosque in nobis fidelitatis promptitudinem et omnimodam sinceritatem videamur in omni iocunditate mutuos invenisse. Quicumque autem prae-notati fratres nostri praesentium exhibitores cum vestra serenitate tractaverint, dixerint, fecerint et concluderint pro nobis et omnibus aliis fratribus nostris absentibus et regnicolis regni, ratum gratumque habebimus seu tenebimus atque firmum harum nostrarum, quibus sigilla nostra sunt appensa, testimonio et vigore mediante. Datum Budae, in festo Beati Gregorii papae, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo.

A pecsétek hártyszalagjain a következő nevek olvashatóak:

1. Domini episcopi Jauriensis²⁰
2. Abbatis Sancti Martini²¹
3. Laurentius palatinus
4. Nico[laus] banus de Wylak
5. Ladi[slaus] de Maroth
6. Ladislai de Zechen
7. [...] ²²
8. [...] ²³
9. [...] ²⁴
10. [...] ²⁵
11. Emericus de Pelsulcz
12. Joannes Kompolt
13. Symonis de Palocz²⁶
14. [...] ²⁷
15. [...] ²⁸
16. [...] ²⁹

²⁰ Pecsétje leszakadt.

²¹ Pecsétje leszakadt.

²² A szalagon sem címzés, sem pecsét nincs.

²³ A bevágásban nincs, vagy eredetileg sem volt szalag.

²⁴ A szalagon nincs címzés, és csupán üres pecsétfészek lóg rajta.

²⁵ A szalagon sem címzés, sem pecsét sincs.

²⁶ Pecsétje leszakadt.

²⁷ A szalagon nincs címzés, de pecsét van.

²⁸ A bevágásban nincs, vagy eredetileg sem volt szalag.

²⁹ A bevágásban nincs, vagy eredetileg sem volt szalag.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. 5573.

MH: 11357–64

MNL OL DF: [289 127.](#)

Közl: [Mon. Pol. XII. 412–413. o. 271. sz.](#)

Regesza: [Óváry I. 434. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete 50,5x15 cm. Plicaturán eredetileg 13 darab természetes színű pecsétfészket rögzítettek (és további három bevágást ejtettek), ebből tizenkettőbe pecsételtek is. Ma hat zöld viaszú főúri pecsét függ – egy híján – beírt pergamenszalagokon. (*N. Á.*)

(Tóth Péter)

1440. június 29. Buda. *Az ország rendjei eskü alatt erősítik meg I. Ulászló magyar királyá választását és érvénytelenítik V. László megkoronázását.*

In nomine Domini. Amen. Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Cum gesta hominum in huius labentis vitae stadio in mortem et oblivionem currentium literarum munimine soleant futurorum notitiae et memoriae conservari, proinde nos praelati, principes, barones, comites, milites, proceres, clientes, cives, totaque communitas regni Hungariae, universaliter singuli et singulariter universi tenore praesentium notum facimus, recognoscimus et fatemur universis et singulis tam praesentibus, quam futuris, quod serenissimo et bonae memoriae principe, domino Alberto, Romanorum et praefati Hungariae regni rege, domino nostro gratiosissimo tempore noviter transacto, prout Divinae placuit voluntati, viam universae carnis ingresso, considerantes, qualiter per obitum ipsius regnum nostrum praedictum vacaret et necessario sibi careret gubernatore et defensore, volentesque super huiusmodi casu opportune consulare, de bono et felici statu regni eiusdem providere et periculis, quae ex diutina vacatione ipsius possent evenire, in tempore obviare, instituta mox ob eam rem totius regni in civitate Budensi generali conventionione, coepimus exacta diligentia, mutuis deliberationibus et consiliis nostris negotium hoc agere, modosque omnes et vias totis ingeniis nostris examinare, quibus de idoneo et tali rege saepedicto regno potuissemus prospicere et providere, per quem regnum ipsum in statu suo feliciter posset conservari, adaugeri et contra barbaras et sibi infestissimas nationes protegi et ab ipsorum crebris incursionibus Christi fideles respirare. Tandem post diutinas deliberationes, postque varios ad rem hanc habitos tractatus recensuimus, quod priscis temporibus, dum regna haec Hungariae et Poloniae sibi confinantia et commetanea in pace, concordia et amicitia speciali iuncta, colligata et unita fuerunt sive regum suorum sanguinis propinquitate, quemadmodum tradunt historiae tempore Sancti Ladislai regis fuisse, sive dominantis idemptitate, quod adhuc nonnulli aetatis nostrae homines diebus colendae memoriae Lodovici regis memorantur accidisse, qui utriusque regni gubernacula feliciter disponebat, multum id et per omnem modum utilitatis profectus et augmenti regnis istis attulerit, tum ex alternis incolarum suorum accessibus, assiduisque eorundem commerciis singulorum excrescebant commoda et suffragantibus sibi mutuo regnorum ipsorum contra hostes suos potentiis, laus, honor, gloria viguit et respublica ipsorum in immensum reflorebat, et ob hoc tali consideratione permoti, post eiusmodi deliberationes nostras accedente primum ad hoc illustrissimae principis dominae Elizabeth, reginae nostrae, praenominati domini Alberti consortis legitimae expressa voluntate, obtulit se prae omnibus aliis mentibus nostris persona excellentissimi principis domini Wladislai Dei gratia Poloniae regis moderni,

domini nostri gratiosissimi, in quem demum vota omnium, qui in dicta Budensi et generali regni totius conventionem fuerunt convenientes, affectantibus omnibus ipsum sibi et dicto regno Hungariae praefici in dominum et regem. Et statim, ut potiremur, votis ad conficiendum huiusmodi negotium misimus ad praesentiam praenominati domini regis solennes ambasiatores et nuntios nostros speciali et sufficienti auctoritate et mandato tam praefatae dominae Elizabeth reginae, quam nostra et regni totius fulcitos et de expressa mente et voluntate eiusdem ac nostra ad plenum instructos, certificados et informatos, videlicet reverendum in Christo patrem dominum Johannem episcopum Segniensem et magnificos dominos Mathkonem de Thalloucz Dalmatiae, Croatiae et totius Slavoniae regnorum banum, Johannem de Peren magistrum thavarnicorum regalum, Ladislaum de Palloucz curiae regalis magistrum ac Emericum de Marczali magistrum dapiferorum regalum et comitem Simigiensem. Ac hi huiusmodi mandato tum zelo boni communis regni saepedicti, tum etiam ad instantiam antedictae reginae et nostram suscepto profecti sunt, ad regemque praedictum in civitate Cracoviensi tunc constitutum venientes, exposita primum coram maiestate legatione iniuncta et demum exactis cum ipso domino rege, praelatisque, baronibus, proceribus et nobilibus regni Poloniae compluribus diebus in tractatibus ad rem eiusmodi opportunis negotium ipsis commissum tam sapienter, quam feliciter confecerunt et praememoratum serenissimum principem dominum Wladislaum in dominum et regem regni Hungariae et nostrum praemissa auctoritate et mandato, nomine regni eiusdem nominaverunt et elegerunt, expressis et enumeratis in ipsa electione omnibus et singulis conditionibus et modis, qui iuxta traditam ipsis formam exprimi debuerunt et signanter illis, per quos secundum voluntatem reginae praetactae et nostram collaudationem et consensum ipsi reginae et proli, quam tunc in utero gestabat ex ea sive in sexu masculino, sive faemineo generanda sufficienter extiterat provisum, omniaque huiusmodi electionis negotia post intimationem de nativitate filii per praefatam dominam reginam praefatis nuntiis nostris factam mandato praefatae dominae reginae et conclusa, et consummata sunt. Nos itaque praelati, barones, principes, comites, proceres regni Hungariae superius memorati animadvertentes praenominatos dominos ambasiatores et nuntios nostros electionem praedictam iuxta vim et formam eisdem datam et desiderium nostrum egisse et perfecisse, eandem unanimi voto nostro acceptavimus, gratificavimus, collaudavimus et confirmavimus et praesentium serie acceptamus, gratificamus, collaudamus et confirmamus, et saepefatum serenissimum et inclitum principem dominum Wladislaum Poloniae regem, etc. in dominum et regem regni Hungariae recipimus, assumimus et profiteamur ac recognoscimus, sibi que tanquam domino nostro naturali et regi debitum honorem, obedientiam, reverentiam et fidelitatem, quamdiu vixerimus, exhibebimus et faciemus, et contra omnes aemulos suos et signanter, qui serenitatem suam in assecutione regni Hungariae et dominiorum

praedictorum quomodolibet impedire et perturbare voluerint, omnibus viribus, potentiis, consiliis et auxiliis fideliter adiuvabimus, nec ipsum quacumque occasione aut quovis quaesito colore ullo unquam tempore deservemus, ac coronationem praetensam nuper in mense Maii de dicto filio infante dicti domini Alberti olim regis praeter et contra voluntatem nostram factam inanem et irritam decernimus tenore praesentium mediante, sed ea non obstante singula suprascripta pura fide, irrevocabiliter servare et inviolabiliter tenere sub onere praestiti iuramenti, quod super lignum vivificae crucis universaliter singuli et singulariter universi praestitimus, volumus et promittimus sine omni dolo et fraude, nec his ullo unquam tempore verbo vel facto contravenire. In quorum omnium robur et testimonium sigilla nostra praesentibus sunt subappensa. Datum Budae, ipso die Beatissimorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo.

A pecsétek hártvaszalagjain a következő nevek olvashatóak. Felső sor:

1. Dominus Dyonisius archiepiscopus Strigoniensis
2. Dominus Johannes archiepiscopus Colocensis
3. Dominus Symon de Rozgon episcopus Agriensis
4. Dominus Mathias episcopus Wespremiensis
5. Dominus Joseph Bosnensis
6. Dominus Jacobus episcopus Sirmiensis
7. Dominus Johannes episcopus Segnensis³⁰
8. Laurentius de Hederwar palatinus
9. Ladislaus de Gara banus Machoviensis
10. Mathko regni Sclavoniae banus
11. Ladislaus abbas Sancti Martini
12. Johannes de Peren magister thavarnicorum
13. Ladislaus de Palocz magister curiae
14. Johannes filius condam comitis Petri de Peren
15. Symon de Palocz magister agazonum
16. Comes Johannes de Korogh
17. Emericus de Pelsewcz comes Siculorum
18. Nicolaus de Pelsewcz
19. Franciscus de Chaak comes Siculorum
20. Ladislaus filius Bani de Maroth
21. Ladislaus filius waywodae de Thamasy³¹
22. Henricus filius waywodae de Thamasy

³⁰ A pecsét leszakadt.

³¹ A szalagon nincs, vagy eredetileg sem volt pecsét.

23. Emericus filius Johannis et Nicolaus filius Ladislai de Kanisa³²
24. Michael Jakch de Kwsal
25. Ladislaus Jakch de Kwsal
26. Johannes filius waiwodae de Marczaly
27. Georgius filius Bani de Marczaly
28. Paulus filius Bani de Lindwa
29. Thomas de Zolyo
30. Michael Orzaag de Gwth
31. Johannes de Rozgon filius Stephani senioris
32. Johannes Orzaag de Gwth
33. Johannes de Hwnyad banus Zeureniensis
34. Hladislaus Haghmas
35. Ropertus de Tar
36. Stephanus de Pelsewcz
37. Ladislaus de Thyrews
38. Petrus de Palocz³³
39. Pethew de Gerse
40. Symon Zwdar
41. Rynoldus de Rozgon
42. Laurentius de Rozgon
43. Stephanus de Homonna
44. Danch de Maczedonia
45. Raphael et Paulus Hergey de Zekchew³⁴
46. Johannes de Lossoncz
47. Johannes filius Emerici de Zerdahel
48. Ladislaus et Georgius filii Johannis Jakch
49. Thomas de Bathor³⁵
50. Ladislaus frater Michaelis de Gezth
51. Ders filius Martini Bani de Zerdahel
52. Johannes de Maroth
53. Ni[...]³⁶
54. Nicolaus de Warda

³² Egy pecséttel.

³³ A szalagon nincs, vagy eredetileg sem volt pecsét.

³⁴ Egy pecséttel.

³⁵ A szalagon nincs, vagy eredetileg sem volt pecsét.

³⁶ A pecsét leszakadt.

55. Johannes de Vadach nuntius de comitatu Strigoniensi
56. Jacobus de Jobahazy nuntius comitatus Soproniensis
57. Petrus Theke de Agard et Demetrius de Pan nuntii de comitatu Zemlen
58. Ladislaus dictus Buda et Johannes Keche nuntii de comitatu Zarand
59. Nicolaus Chernel de [...]thiakab et Joseph de Endred nuntii comitatus Simigiensis
60. Paulus de Hangan et Blasius de Janosi nuntii de comitatu Ghemer
61. Michael de Monah et Ladislaus de Keer nuntii comitatus de Abawywar
62. Johannes de Bala et Nicolaus Barius nuntii de comitatu Borsod
63. Blasius Wani comitatus Pesth
64. Demetrius Rengy et Thomas de Thompafalua de comitatu Hont
65. Michael de Sandorhaza de comitatu Mediocris Zolnak
66. Johannes Varias de Kemen et Clemens de Salgo de comitatu Solth
67. Ladislaus de Nadasd et Albertus Orros nuntii de comitatu Torna
68. Petrus [...]ch et Johannes filius Jacobi de Zeretwa nuntii de comitatu Hong[...]³⁷
69. Albertus de Marchal et Georgius Reheny de comitatu Nograd
70. Stephanus de Seuenhaza et Petrus [...] de comitatu Chongrad³⁸
71. Petrus de Varyad et Thomas de Rad de comitatu Bachiensi
72. Stephanus Bothka de Zeplak et Clemes Thapan de Harazth nuntii de comitatu Castriferrei
73. Daniel de Seryen et Petrus de comitatu Chanadiensis
74. Daniel de Custan et Stephanus de Zana de comitatu Zala³⁹
75. Johannes de Wecz et Johannes filius Johannis de Paztoh nuntii de comitatu Hewyesensi
76. Paulus de Kwtheryncz et Ladislaus de Thapalocz nuntii de comitatu de Werewcze
77. Nicolaus filius Johannis de Manczem et Johannes Gepy de comitatu Posega
78. Stephanus Morchart de Zantho nuntius de comitatu Bodrogh et Ladislaus Swlyok socius eiusdem
79. Johannes Gombus et Andreas de Thamasfalwia nuntii de comitatus Saros
80. Salveslaus [...]⁴⁰
81. Zathmar Michael de Philpes

³⁷ A hártvaszalag kiszakadásai miatt a nevek egy része olvashatatlan.

³⁸ Tintafolt miatt a családnév olvashatatlan.

³⁹ A szalagon nincs, vagy eredetileg sem volt pecsét.

⁴⁰ Az írás nagyon kopott és a névbe a pecsét fészke is beletakar.

82. Johannes Noffry de Baymucz
83. Gregorius Betlehem
84. Nicolaus filius Drag⁴¹
85. Emericus de Pakos alias comes de Insula

*Leszakadt pecsétek*⁴²

- Nicolaus filius Stephani de Karatna et Ladislaus de Nabna nuntii de comitatus Walko
- Ladislaus Zogyos de Katha et Johannes de Zentlwrycz nuntii comitatus Zolnok exterioris
- [...]nes filius waywodae de Gyarmath

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5575.

MH: 11365–454.

MNL OL DF: [289 006](#).

Közli: [Dogiel, I. 54–56. o. XV. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete 60x38 cm, a hajtogatások mentén kicsit megkopott. Plicaturán, két sorban eredetileg legkevesebb nyolcvannyolc darab pecsét számára készítettek bemetszéseket. Ma hetvenkilenc darab természetes színű pecsétfészek lóg alá, ebből legalább tizenegybe két pecsétet nyomtak. További három leszakadva. Hat vörös viaszú főpapi, egy vörös viasz főúri, hat természetes színű világi pecsét azonosítható, a többit fekete vagy zöld viaszba nyomták. A pergamenszalagok zöme beírt. (*N. Á.*)

(*Tóth Péter*)

⁴¹ A szalagon nincs, vagy eredetileg sem volt pecsét.

⁴² Helyük pontos meghatározása bizonytalan.

1440. július 17. Székesfehérvár. A magyar rendek oklevele, amely szerint mivel Erzsébet királyné elvitette a Szent Koronát és megkoronáztatta vele csecsemő fiát, ezért a Szent István király fejereklje-tartójából kivett régi koronával Magyarország királyává koronázták Ulászló lengyel királyt.

In nomine Sanctae Trinitatis et individuae Unitatis feliciter, amen. Nos praelati, barones, comites, milites, procures et nobiles totius regni Hungariae cum efficacissima facultate communitatem eiusdem repraesentantes ad perpetuam rei memoriam multum clare cognitum coram nostris constat obtuitibus praecessorum nostrorum consummatis hucusque temporibus reipublicae diligentiam et eiusdem utilitatem operosam advertentiam hoc in regno felici fuisse actum solertia et ex eiusdem directione tam provida, quam utili non parvum, imo maximum in Christiana religione commodum viguisse. Quae et si plerumque ut temporum mutabilitate assolet nunc impugnationibus diversis, nunc vero aliorum stimulorum iniectionibus sinistris in se immissae adversitatis seminarium pertulerit et fortuitus varii ventilabro utcunque agitata fuerit, aequae tamen successit ea pro semper animorum idemptitas et voluntatum recuperata unanimitas, ut haec ipsa, quae visa sunt, interdum ad publicam utilitatem conducere accuratius ordinari et disponi, illa vero, quae communis nociturnitatis et dissidii materiam immitere agnita sunt, providentiae sarculo extirpari et evelli solitius curabantur. Quo pacto et nos, qui praesentium temporum dies cursu vitali deducimus, opportune arbitrati sumus, eam parimodo et per nos mutari debere operam, quatenus res huius regni et nostra iuxta modernorum qualitatem agendorum et temporum, sicuti provide sic et salubriter regi ac in melius auctore Domino dirigi propensius cognoscatur. Sic quidem mortuo nuper et de hac vita sublato condam illustrissimo bonae memoriae principe, domino Alberto Romanorum ac huius regni, etc. rege, immediato dum generali in civitate Budensi congregatione celebrata, cognoscentes regnum hoc, quod impraetermisse plurimorum aemulorum et praecipue paganorum impugnatur insultibus, idoneo et habili rectore carere non posse, missisque communi voluntate, assensu quoque et consensu tam serenissimae principis dominae Elizabeth reginae Hungariae, praefati condam domini Alberti regis relictae, prout hoc ex literis suis clare consistit, quam etiam omnium nostrum ad serenissimum principem dominum Wladislaum Poloniae regem excelsum solemnibus ambasiatoribus et nuntiis nostris, eundem tanquam in regem, tutorem et rectorem huius regni communi desiderio electum ad hunc locum primum pro honore Dei et fidei sanctae catholicae augmentum, et demum pro utilitate nostra ad suscipiendam coronam eiusdem regni invitasset et diligentius instantes induxissemus. Quia tempore intermedio praefata domina

Elizabeth regina adverso aemulorum et verius forensium et extraneorum hominum intestini belli viam potius aperire, quam praecludere cupientium freta consilio priorem et praeassumptam intentionem removens, satagensque et volens hoc regnum et nos regimini infantuli dicti condam domini Alberti regis nati posthumi, hoc est post eius obitum in lucem educti, parum nostri et regni eiusdem necessitati succurrere potentis subicere, ad impediendumque praetactae electionis et coronationis utile opus toto nisu hanhelans, sublata heu, clandestine de castro Wyschegrodiensi corona illa, qua hactenus reges Hungariae coronari soliti fuere, pridem antedictum infantem vix adhuc trimestrem praeter omnium nostrum voluntatem ad hoc sponte concurrere debentem atque contra consuetudinem hucusque in simili re tentam, absentibus etiam omnibus paramentis sacris, necnon gladio, sceptro, pomo et cruce legationis Sanctissimi Stephani primi regis nostri multo amplius in perniciem, quam utilitatem nostram cum eadem corona sublata coronari, si sic dici dignum est, fecit et procuravit atque continuo ipsam coronam, proch dolor, viceversa concludens, ad locum hactenus nobis incognitum in crudele omnium nostrum derogamen transmisit, seu asportavit. Ob hoc nos exnunc altera vice in multitudine tam copiosa, quantam memoria hominum praecedentium regum coronationis tempore non compraeendit, congregati matura plurium dierum deliberatione praehabita, ex quo corona illa sup-ratacta praevia ratione, ut opus erat, tam facile exnunc haberi non potuit, volentes et consultius cupientes necessitati nostri et huius regni, cuius et confinia per insultationem inimicorum, paganorum scilicet et aliorum morsus asperos continue lacerantur, opportune providere, considerantes etiam potissime, quod semper regum coronatio a regnicolarum voluntate dependet et efficacia ac virtus coronae in ipsorum approbatione constitit, videntes nichilominus regnum hoc regis idonei festina tuitione carere non posse, eundem serenissimum dominum Wladislaum regem pari voto et communi desiderio alia corona aurea operis vetusti Beatissimi Stephani regis, apostoli et patroni nostri in theca capitis reliquiarum eiusdem hucusque multa veneratione conservata instituimus, disposuimus et decrevimus debere coronari. Quam coronationem die hodierna, invocata suppliciter Spiritus Sancti gratia et eiusdem, ut pie credimus, instinctu cum per-actione publica et manifesta omnium illorum cerimoniorum, quae ad eandem et eius efficaciam ac solemnitatem concurrere debuerunt, induto praefato domino nostro rege illis omnibus paramentis et indumentis sanctissimi primi regis nostri, atque oblatis eidem ac manibus suis traditis gladio, sceptro, pomo ac cruce legationis eiusdem sancti regis, necnon aliis omnibus necessariis absque omni defectu, praeter solam sublata coronam praetactam, feliciter consumavimus et praeconcepum, auspice Domino, conduximus ad effectum, decernentes, pronuntiantes et declarantes per haec scripta ipsam modernam coronam et coronationem omnem illam virtutem et efficaciam, illudque robur per omnia habere et habi-

turam, ac si praetacta prior corona capiti dicti domini nostri regis imposita fuisset et per eandem loco modernae haec ipsa coronatio fuisset expedita ita, quod ipsa priori corona absente et si eadem recuperari non poterit, omnis decor et efficacia ac quodlibet signaculum, misterium et robur eiusdem in hanc modernam coronam intelligantur et harum serie de omnium nostrum, quorum coronae merita discutere, probareque et improbare interest, voluntate cognoscantur, esse transfusi, dantes nichilominus et pari voluntate et decreto tribuentes praefato domino nostro nunc coronato regi plenissimam illam facultatem et potestatis plenitudinem in faciendis gratiis ac donationibus et confirmationibus perpetuis et ad tempus, collationibusque et locationibus honorum et officiolatum atque munitandis officialibus et baroniis regni, item in disponendis praelaturis ac beneficiis ecclesiasticis tam maioribus, quam minoribus ac recompensandis meritis fidelium quibuslibet, quoque infidelibus et linquentibus secundum unius cuiusque demerita puniendis, necnon in faciendis, emendandis et exequendis iudiciis, exercendisque, agendis, dirigendis et concludendis omnibus his, quae ad reges Hungariae, suos praedecessores et eorum facultatem quomodolibet, consuetudine videlicet aut de iure pertinuerunt, ac si idem praefata priori nunc sublata corona fuisset, ut moris extitit coronata. Proposuimus tamen, istis sic stantibus, eandem priorem coronam cum ipso domino nostro rege unanimiter toto posse et omni diligentia cognito loco conservationis eiusdem exquirere atque dante Domino recuperare, adiicientes communi voluntate, quod in casu, quo eadem corona prior huiusmodi diligentia nostra recuperata, quod Deus avertat, non posset, extunc a modo imposterum ac futuris semper temporibus universis regum Hungariae hinc succedentium coronatio cum praetacta alia, puta moderna sancti regis corona in ea solemnitate, prout solitum est, absque omni immutatione peragatur. Volumus consequenter et disposuimus, ut haec ipsa corona tamquam inclitum nostrorum regum insigne sub diligentissima custodia deinceps teneatur et honorifice relinquatur, reputeturque haec eadem corona, illa priori absente et si eadem recuperari non poterit, sufficiens et cum paramentis et aliis attinentiis supratactis per omnia competens ad omnium futurarum coronationum faciendum. Hoc tamen specialiter declarato, quod si Domino cooperante ipsa prior corona recuperari viceversa poterit, eadem suis decore, virtuteque et efficacia minime frustrata habeatur, quin imo decrevimus eandem pristino honori restitui atque in locum priorem reponi, de hac autem moderna corona supratacta tandem in isto casu disp[...]⁴³ prout antedicto domino nostro regi cum consilio nostro utilius videbitur expedire. Ne autem ex respectu et divulgatione praetactae aliae coronationis, si sic dicenda est, nuper per praefatam dominam

⁴³ Néhány betű olvashatatlan az oklevél rongáltsága miatt.

reginam quoad ante[...]tem⁴⁴ nobis exnunc, ut praediximus, inutilem factae et habitae alicuius dissidii hoc in regno materia generetur, eandem pari decreto tamquam, quae praeter omnium nostrum voluntatem spontaneam peracta est, irritamus et cassamus ac nullius volumus esse et dici efficaciae et virtutis. Postremo, ut haec omnia praemissa tamquam utilitati nostrae communi in praesentis necessitatis tempore per omnia congrua robur obtineant perpetuae firmitatis, nec unquam aliquorum [...] ⁴⁵ conatibus eadem retractari vel immutari valeant, statuimus et parili decreto conclusimus et promulgavimus, praesentiumque serie promulgamus et decernimus, ut si temporum in processu aliquis vel aliqui coronae regni Hungariae subditus seu subiecti sive ex praelatis, sive baronibus aut militibus, seu nobilibus sit vel existat praesenti primum praemissae exnunc multis rationabilibus ex causis approbatae coronae et coronationi, demumve aliis dispositionibus, conclusionibus et ordinationibus supra specificatis, seu cuiuspiam ex eis verbo serio et opere et facto, suggestionemque et irritamento, seu effectu sinistro directe vel indirecte contraire et contradicere, seu immutari, retractari et in irritum revocari procurare praesumpserit vel attemptaverit, talis vel tales mox, postquam de eis vel aliquo horum contra ipsum seu ipsos certitudo veritatis constiterit, in omnium honorum, humanitatisque et dinitatum ac nobilitatum amissione, ablata omni spe gratiae obtinendae condemnentur et condemnatus, seu condemnati ipso facto censeantur, quin [imo] ultra haec perpetuae et indelebilis infidelitatis crimen laesae maiestatis, reipublicaeque perturbatoris poenam et iudicium incurrant, omnesque possessiones et bona eiusdem et ipsorum, omni eis denegata gratia ad coronam et maiestatem regiam devolvantur et devoluta intelligantur harumstrarum, quibus sigilla nostra appensa sunt, testimonio literarum mediante. Datum in Alba Regali, decima septima mensis Julii, hoc [est] die Dominico proximo post festum Divisionis Apostolorum, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo.

A hártyszalagokon a következő nevek olvashatóak. Felső sor:

1. [...] ⁴⁶
2. Simon de Rozgon episcopus Agriensis
3. Josephus episcopus Bosnensis
4. Dominus Mathias episcopus Wespremiensis
5. Dominus Johannes episcopus Segniensis ⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Néhány betű olvashatatlan az oklevél rongáltsága miatt.

⁴⁵ Ua.

⁴⁶ A hártyszalagon lévő írás teljesen lekopott, de a pecsét megvan.

⁴⁷ A pecsét leszakadt.

6. Dominus Jacobus episcopus Sirmiensis
7. Laurentius de Hederwara palatinus
8. Ladislaus de Gara banus Machoviensis
9. Nicolaus de Wylak banus Machoviensis
10. Matko regni Sclavoniae banus
11. Johannes de Peren magister thavernicorum
12. Dominus Ladislaus abbas Sancti Martini
13. Ladislaus de Maroth
14. Simon de Palocz magister agazonum
15. Comes Johannes de Korogh
16. Franciscus de Chaak comes Siculorum
17. [...] ⁴⁸
18. Ladislaus de Pallocz magister curiae
19. [...] ⁴⁹
20. Michael Jakch de Kwsal
21. Ladislaus Jakch de Kwsal
22. [...] ⁵⁰
23. Ladislaus filius Waywodae de L[...] ^{a51}
24. 2 ⁵²
25. [...] ⁵³
26. Michael Orsag de Gwth et Johannes filius eiusdem
27. Paulus [filius] bani de Lindwa
28. [...] ⁵⁴
29. [...]
30. [...]
31. Michael filius Stephani de Zend
32. [...] ⁵⁵
33. Rafael Herczogh
34. Laurentius K[...] de Rozgon ⁵⁶
35. [...] ⁵⁷

⁴⁸ Üres, név és pecsét nélküli hártyaszalag.

⁴⁹ A szalagon sem címzés, sem pecsét nincs.

⁵⁰ A szalagon sem címzés, sem pecsét nincs.

⁵¹ Kopás miatt olvashatatlan név.

⁵² Csak ez a szám szerepel a hártyaszalagon.

⁵³ A szalagon sem címzés, sem pecsét nincs.

⁵⁴ Három darab, egymást követő címzés és pecsét nélküli hártyaszalag.

⁵⁵ A szalagon sem címzés, sem pecsét nincs.

⁵⁶ Kopás miatt a név egy része olvashatatlan.

⁵⁷ A szalagon sem címzés, sem pecsét nincs.

36. Johannes Noffry de Baimocz
37. Simon Zwdar
38. [...] ⁵⁸
39. [...]
40. [...]
41. [...]
42. [...]
43. [...]
44. [...] ⁵⁹
45. Ladislaus filius Ladislai de Zechen
46. Ladislaus et Georgius Jakch de Kwsal
47. Gregorius et Johannes Pethene
48. Gregorius Zekyel
49. Johannes de Peslath ⁶⁰
50. Daniel de Kwstan Zaladiensis, Stephanus de Zana Zaladiensis

Alsó sor:

51. Petrus Chekhe de Agard thavarnicus dominae reginae, comitatus Zemleniensis
52. Item Atphy, item Albertus Atphy, Georgius Vecini Nuugrad megey
53. Egregii Michael Anyos de Fayz et Paulus de Esegwar electi de Wespremiensi
54. Nicolaus Balius et Johannes Balay
55. Item Petrus Meze, Stephanus de Sevenhaza de Chongorad mege
56. Demetrius Dacho de Nenyé ac Thomas Magnus de Tompaffalwa de comitatu Hunth
57. [...] ⁶¹
58. Item electi nobiles de comitatu Orodienzi, Sandor de Gerck ac Ladislaus Erdely de Elleffalwa
59. Ladislaus [...] nuntius Vivar ⁶²
60. Johannes de Zenthlerench ac Ladislaus de Katha nuntii [...] ⁶³
61. Albertus de Varbocz comitatus de Thorna, Ladislaus filius Michaelis de Nadasd comitatus de Thorna
62. Michael Fil[pes] Zakmar

⁵⁸ Öt darab, egymást követő címzés és pecsét nélküli hártvaszalag.

⁵⁹ Név nélküli hártvaszalag, amelyen azonban rajta van a pecsétfészkek számára a viaszcipó.

⁶⁰ Az írás a szalagon nagyon kopott.

⁶¹ A szalagon sem címzés, sem pecsét nincs.

⁶² Nagyon kopott írású hártvaszalag.

⁶³ Több szó is olvashatatlaná kopott.

63. Michael de Sandorhaza comitatus Zolnok mediocris
64. Blasius Vany comitatus de Pesth
65. Thomas de Molya
66. Nicolaus filius Andreae comitatus Warasd
67. Item Blasius Janossy, Paulus Hangony de Gemer mege
68. Stephanus Bothka de Zeplak et magister Clemens dictus Tuplay de Harazth, nuntii comitatus Waswariensis
69. Paulus de Kwthetyncz [...] Ladislaus de Thaplocza comitatus de Werewcze⁶⁴
70. Johannes Jobahazy comitatus Sopron
71. Zarand, Johannes Pethe, Ladislaus Buda
72. Johannes filius Johannis de Paztho et Johannes de Weech nuntii de [Hewes]⁶⁵
73. Petrus [...] filius Jacobi [...] ⁶⁶
74. Valentinus filius Georgii Ist[...] comitatus Ko[...] ⁶⁷
75. [...] ⁶⁸
76. Nicolaus Drag de Er[...]
77. Daniel Feles de Seryen, Petrus de comitatu Chanad
78. Item Michael Lengel de Eghazas Batyan de Comarom mege
79. [...] Stephanus [...] ⁶⁹
80. Nicolaus filius de Mathos [...] Bacza, mege Valko⁷⁰
81. Joseph de Endred et Nicolaus Chernel de Zenthjakab, nuntii comitatus Simigiensis

*Leszakadt pecsét*⁷¹

– Comes Stephanus de Bathor

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. 5581.

MH: 11455–95.

MNL OL DF: [289 009](#).

Közl: [Katona, Tom. VI. Ord. XIII. 91–100. o.](#)

⁶⁴ A pecsét fészke legalább egy szót takar.

⁶⁵ Nagyon kopott írású hártvaszalag.

⁶⁶ A hártvaszalag írása nagyon kopott.

⁶⁷ A hártvaszalag írása nagyon kopott.

⁶⁸ Címzés nélküli, de pecsétes hártvaszalag.

⁶⁹ A hártvaszalag írása nagyon kopott.

⁷⁰ A hártvaszalag írása nagyon kopott.

⁷¹ Helyének pontos meghatározása bizonytalan.

Pergamenen a hajtogatások mentén erősen kopott, a közepén egy nedvességtől származó folt miatt kissé rongált. Mérete 68x42 cm. Plicaturán, két sorban eredetileg nyolcvanegy darab pecsét számára készítettek bemetszéseket. Ma hatvanhatdarab természetes színű pecsétfészek lóg alá, ebből legalább négybe két pecsétet nyomtak. Egy pecsét leszakadt. Öt vörös viaszú főpapi, egy vörös viasz főúri, több természetes színű világi pecsét azonosítható, a többit fekete vagy zöld viaszba nyomták. A pergamenszalagok zöme beírt. *(N. Á.)*

(Tóth Péter)

1441. május 22. Buda. I. Ulászló magyar és lengyel király a szászsebesi jövedelmeiről készített elszámolásban átadott György deáknak ezer magyar arany forintot, melyet Jan Oleśnicki sandomiri várnagynak szánt hűséges szolgálataiért cserébe. Amennyiben az említett György nem továbbította volna az összeget, úgy az uralkodó más magyarországi jövedelmeiből garantál ezer forintot a várnagy számára.

Wladislaus Dei gratia Hungariae Poloniae Dalmatiae Croatiae etc. rex Lithwaniaeque princeps supremus et haeres Russiae recognoscimus tenore praesentium quibus expedit universis, quia nos magnifico Iohanni de Oleschnicza castellano Sandomiriensi sincere nobis dilecto pro suis iustis et fidelibus obsequiorum meritis, hic celsitudini nostrae per ipsum exhibitis, dedimus mille florenos Hungaricales in auro ad egregium Georgium litteratum, in quittancebus nostris super proventus nostros terrae Septemcastrensis. In casu autem, quo ipsum Iohannem castellanum Sandomiriensem praedictus Georgius litteratus de huiusmodi mille florenis non fecerit expeditum et contentum, promittimus tenore praesentium nos obligantes praefato Iohanni huiusmodi mille florenos in aliis nostris regni Hungariae certis proventibus assignare et de ipsis eundem effectualiter assecurare. Harum testimonio litterarum nostrarum, quibus sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Budae feria secunda Rogationum anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo primo.

Ad relationem magnifici Petri Woda
regni Poloniae vicecancellarii

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5576.

MH: 11496–98.

MNL OL DF: [289 007](#).

Közl: [Mon. Pol. XII. 424. o. 279. sz.](#)

Hártyán, melynek mérete kb. 32x16 cm. Pergamenszalagon természetes viaszú pecsétfészekben vörös viaszú ép pecsét. Hátoldalán: Quittance super mille florenis. (N. Á.)

1441. július 4. Buda. *Piotr Polak z Wilfina [z Lichwina] elismeri, hogy tartozik négyszáz magyar arany forinttal Mikolaj Lasockinak, és ígéretet tesz az összeg visszafizetésére. Amennyiben a pénzt a megjelölt határidőig nem fizetné vissza, feljogosítja Lasockit különböző szankciók alkalmazására vele szemben.*

Nos Petrus Polak de Wilfin recognoscimus tenore presentium, quibus expedit, universis, quod nos tenemur generoso domino Michaeli Lassothesky quadringentos florenos Hungaricales auri puri et iusti ponderis, quos sibi fideiussimus pro serenissimo principe domino Wladislao rege, domino nostro gratiosissimo et quos promittimus sibi solvere ad festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae Virginis proxime venturum et apud Georgium Sworcz in Cracovia sub fide et honore reponere. In casu vero, quo sibi eosdem ad diem praefatum non solveremus, extunc in crastino totidem sibi succumbemus in vadio, alias tele zacladu gemu przepadnyemi. Quod si iterum hoc non curaremus persolvere, extunc idem dominus Michael potest aquirere dictas pecunias apud Iudeos seu Cristianos super damna nostra. Si vero hoc iterum non curaremus et solvere differremus, extunc debet nos monere, quam monitionem si non curabimus, extunc potest nobis increpare, vituperare verbis, quibus poterit, exquisitis, litteras super nos affigendo in port[is], vel ubicumque voluerit, increpatorias, cui nos promittimus, nec debemus contradicere, sed silere omnino tamdiu, quousque pecuniae praefate sibi per nos totaliter, ut praefertur, cum vadio et damnis plene sibi fuerint persolute. Promittimus insuper, quod ipsum non debemus evadere aliquo iure, sed nec litteris regalibus, nec etiam expeditione belli, vel aliqua necessitate domini regis, vel propria nostra. Datum Budae, feria secunda in crastino, Visitationis Beatae Mariae anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo primo.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 1256.

MH: 11499–500.

MNL OL DF: [288 966](#).

Közl: ZDM, Vol. VIII. 2328. sz. 143–144. o.

Hártyán, melynek mérete kb. 49x28 cm. Pecsétje leszakadt. (N. Á.)

1471. november 16. Krakó. *Kázmér lengyel király, szolgálatába fogadja Istvánt és Jánost, a cseh testvéreket, és átveszi Iłowa [Iława, Iłowo, Gylawa] nevű várukat, cserébe védelmet ígér nekik, s azt, hogy ha Mátyás magyar királlyal a békéről tárgyal a jövőben, az ő érdekükben is ugyanúgy fog eljárni, mint a többi alattvalóéban.*

Nos Kazimirus Dei gratia rex Poloniae magnus dux Lithwaniae, Russiae Prussiaeque dominus et heres, unacum illustrissimo domino Kazimiro, nato nostro carissimo, naturali herede Hungariae, tenore praesentium significamus quibus expedit universis. Quod famosos et nobiles Stephanum et Johannem germanos de Wrabno et Bohunino in nostros servitores et subditos una cum castro ipsorum Gylawa suscepimus et recepimus suscipimusque et recipimus per praesentes, quos in verbo nostro regio promittimus et spondemus tam in prosperis quam in adversis non deserere neque obmittere et si umquam continget nos aliquos tractatus de pace cum Mathia rege Hungariae tractare, ex tunc pro ipsis nihilominus quam pro nobis et ceteris nostris subditis tractabimus et bonum pacis disponemus et concludemus, in cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est impressum. Datum Cracovie, Sabbato infra octavas Sancti Martini episcopi, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo primo.

Relatione Magnifici Jacobi de Dambno
regni Poloniae cancellarii

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5577.

MH: 11501–2.

MNL OL DF: [289 008](#).

Közl: –

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 25x15,5 cm. Pecsétje leszakadt. (N. Á.)

(Tóth Orsolya)

1473. április 14. Nysa. Márk kardinális, pápai követ, aquileai pátriárka oklevele a Mátyás magyar király és Kázmér lengyel király közötti békeközvetítésről.

Marcus miseratione divina sacrosanctae Romanae ecclesiae tituli S. Marci presbiter cardinalis, patriarcha Aquilegiensis et Apostolicae Sedis legatus, ad notitiam quibus expedit universorum, et praesertim serenissimorum principum domini Mathiae Dei gratia Ungariae regis etc. et domini Kazimiri eadem gratia Poloniae regis etc. ac illustrissimorum dominorum Vladislai primo et Kazimiri secundo genitorum ipsius. Magnarum rerum gerendarum tractatus et aliorum securitatem quietemque et temporis maturitatem exposcere nemo est qui dubitet. Proinde cum terminus indicti a nobis conventus fuerit, prout optime nostis, dilatus, nec fuerint proportionabiliter induciae, similiter a nobis inter serenitates vestras, subditos, vasallos et regna vestra indictae, prorogatae, contigit, quod cum plures dies in multis et variis tractatibus componendae inter vos regnaque vestra concordiae cum oratoribus vestris elapsi essent, et pro rerum magnitudine adhuc nil certi conclusum esset, videreturque dies expirandarum induciarum non procul esse, haec armorum suspensio tam sancto pacis et concordiae operi, de quo agebatur, plurimum obfuisse, nisi celeri et opportuno ei remedio occurrissemus, animadvertentes enim tam sanctos tractatus hac incertitudine temporis impediri, et animo volventes incendia, strages et huius generis calamitates, quae non solum his tribus regnis inclitis ad quae pacificanda sanctae Sedis Apostolicae, licet immeriti, legatione fungimur, verum etiam universae reipublicae Christianae formidandae sunt, si quod Deus avertat, ab hoc conventu re infecta discederetur, ad quod iam utraque pars disposita et parata videbatur, ut liberioribus animis et quietioribus oratores vestri huic divino negotio, quod prae manibus est, nobiscum, adiuvante Domino, incumbere possent, et tot tantisque malis formidatis obsistere, treugas et pacis inducias, quas, ut praefertur, inter vos praefatos serenissimos reges et illustrissimos dominos regnaque vestra, vasallos et subditos vestros auctoritate apostolica nobis in hac praeconcessa et commissa, indiximus et instituimus usque ad Kalendas Maii proxime venturas, eadem auctoritate usque ad festum Ascensionis Domini nostri Iesu Christi proxime venturum, clausula suspensionis, depactionis Victorini, quae non amplius in rerum natura esse dicitur dumtaxat excepta. Super qua ad ministrandum in hoc conventu iustitiae complementum utrique parti nos obtulimus, et offerimus cum omnibus aliis et singulis articulis, clausulis, conditionibus et punctis, prout in primis litteris nostris inducialibus et secundis declaratoriis desuper confectis plenius continetur, praesentibus oratoribus vestris et aliis venerabilibus viris et legalibus notariis ad hoc specialiter vocatis, sub eisdem obtestationibus, censuris

et poenis ecclesiasticis, similiter in prioribus litteris nostris inducialibus contentis, a vobis serenissimi reges et illustrissimi domini, subditis, vasallis regnisque vestris inviolabiliter observandas, prorogandas duximus, prout tenore praesentium prorogamus, praedictos omnes et singulos articulos, clausulas, condiciones et puncta ac obtestationes, censuras et poenas ecclesiasticas in prioribus litteris nostris inducialibus, quas utriusque vestrum maiestati serenissimi reges per nuntios nostros misimus contentas, ita praesentibus pro expressis habentes, ac si omnes de verbo ad verbum earumque toti tenores praesentibus includerentur, in quo ad priores nostras litteras induciales nos plene remittimus, volentes in hoc ad eas, cum opus fuerit, recursum haberi.

Ceterum licet eiusmodi treugarum prorogatio ob sanctae Sedis Apostolicae reverentiam, et tam necessarij boni tractandi causa fuerit coram nobis, praesentibus honorabilibus viris et discretis notariis praefatis, ab oratoribus vestris, serenissimi reges, maiestatum vestrarum nomine, quantum in ipsis est, approbata et acceptata, nihilominus maiestates vestras harum serie rogamus in Domino, precamur, commonemus et eisdem sub praedictis obtestationibus, censuris et poenis ecclesiasticis, eadem auctoritate apostolica, ex parte omnipotentis Dei et beatorum apostolorum eius Petri et Pauli praecipimus et mandamus, quatenus dictam oratorum suorum approbatione et acceptatione prorogationis induciarum eiusmodi, a nobis indictae, coram nobis factam, ita acceptam, ratam, gratam, firmam stabilemque habeatis et inviolabiliter observetis, et a subditis, vasallis regnisque vestris integre, absque dolo et fraude observari faciatis, ac si maiestates vestrae in propria persona dictam prorogationem coram nobis approbassent et acceptassent. Qua in re, et regnorum vestrorum quieti et saluti consulatis, et ab omnipotenti Deo retributionem capietis. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium praemissorum praesentes nostras litteras fieri nostrique sigilli fecimus appensione communiri. Datum Nissae sub anno a Nativitate Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tertio. Decimo octavo Kalendas Maii pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et Domini nostri, Domini Sixti divina providentia papae quarti anno secundo.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5578.

MH: 11503–5.

MNL OL DF: [292 993](#).

Közli: [Dogiel, I. 67–68 o. XXIV. sz.](#); [Katona, Tom. VIII. Ord. XV. 648–651. o.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 48x28 cm. Az oklevél kiállítójának keresztneve díszített nagybetűvel szerepel. Zsinórón vörös viaszú függőpecsét töredéke. (N. Á.)

1473. július 30. Buda. *Mátyás király az 1473-as neissei (nysai) és opavai (troppau) tárgyalásait illetően, amelyeket Kázmér lengyel királlyal és annak elsőszülött fiával, Ulászlóval folytatott, Marco Barbo pápai legátus közvetítésével, értesíti alattvalóit arról, hogy salvus conductus-t adott területein a Cseh Királyság követeknek, amit minden alattvalójának tiszteletben kell tartania.*

Mathias, Dei gratia rex Hungariae, Bohemiae etc. Significamus tenore praesentium quibus expedit universis, quod cum in dieta et conventu Nyssensi per reverendissimum in Christo patrem, dominum Marcum miseratione divina tituli Sancti Marci presbiterum, cardinalem, patriarcham Acquilegiensem et Sedis Apostolicae legatum instituta et per nostros ex una ac serenissimi principis domini Kazimiri regis Poloniae etc. ac illustrissimi domini Wladislai, eius primogeniti partibus ab altera inter alia medio praedicti reverendissimi domini legati conclusa et tractata alter conventus in oppido Oppaviensi pro festo Assumptionis Sanctae Mariae proxime futuro sit indictus. Ad quem tam nos, quam praefati domini Kazimirus, rex Poloniae et Wladislaus, eius primogenitus oratores nostros mittere et dirigere debeamus de mediis pacis inter nos tractaturos. Unde providere cupientes quatenus oratores regni Bohemiae partis alterius conventioni et dietae praedictae Oppaviensi interfuturi plena et perfecta gaudeant potanturque et fruuntur securitate ac liberius et efficacius tractatibus pacis una cum nostris et praefati serenissimi principis domini regis Poloniae, oratoribus intendere possint et valeant per nos affidati et assicurati, oratoribus ipsis qui iuxta articulum dictorum tractatum Nyssensium ex parte ipsius primogeniti ipsi dictae Oppaviensis interesse debebunt usque ad numerum sex inclusive cuiuscumque status, dignitatis et praeeminentiae existant necnon nuntiis eorundem in factis et negotiis praesentibus ac aliis pro ipsorum necessitate quoquomodo dirigendis ac ipsorum cuilibet a die recessus et exitus de domibus eorum ac per totum tempus et spatium quo dieta ipsa duraverit nostrum regnum quodpiamcumque tutum et pacificum salvum conductum plenamque omnimodam et inviolabilem securitatem in mille personis et totidem equis citra vel ultra ad dietam et conventum Oppaviensem praedictos veniendi, accedendi, standi, pausandi, morandi pacis media exactandi, disponendi, practicandi et concludendi, tractatibusque huiusmodi pacis mediis conclusisque vel non conclusis ad propria infra quindecim dies post dissolutionem dictae dietae et transactione conventusque praedicti remeandi et recedendi salvis ipsorum rebus et personis de certa nostra scientia et voluntate ac consiliariorum nostrorum accedente consilio dedimus, contulimus et concessimus damusque conferimus et concedimus tenore praesentium mediante promittentes in verbo nostro regio praedictum nostrum salvum conductum

et praesentem securitatem de quibus dictos oratores et quemlibet eorum tutos et securos reddimus et facimus in omnibus capitulis, clausulis, punctis, articulis et condicionibus huic salvo conductui et securitati servientes per nos et universos principes, ecclesiasticos et seculares, palatinos, comites, barones, vasallos, milites, clientes, armigeros, civitates, communitates et quosvis universaliter regnicolas et subditos nostros cuiuscumque status, condicionis et praeeminentiae fuerint, tam in civitatibus, castris, fortalitiis, quam extra et alias ubicumque locorum in eundo et redeundo firmiter et inviolabiliter inconcusseque et illaese tenere et observare tenerique et observari debere. Neque eidem salvo conductui nostro in aliquo derogare vel contravenire directe vel indirecte, publice vel occulte aut quocumque ingenio vel colore per se vel per submissas personas non obstante etiam quod ubi aliquos ex servitoribus, familiaribus et comitiva praefatorum oratorum regni Bohemiae cum servitoribus, familiaribus et comitiva oratorum nostrorum casu aliquo levitate vel eventu rixas aut sanguinis effusionem vel qualescumque laesiones et offensas inter ipsos fieri oririque continget per hoc nichilominus praesens noster salvus conductus non debeat in aliquo violari, sed omnis dissensionis et offensae materia ad cognitionem et decisionem partis utriusque refferre harum quibus sigillum nostrum praesentibus est appensum testimonio litterarum. Datum Budae, feria sexta proxima ante festum Ad vincula Beati Petri Apostoli. Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tertio, regnorum nostrorum anno Hungariae etc. sexto decimo, Bohemiae vero quinto.

Ad mandatum domini regis

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5555.

MH: 11506–8.

MNL OL DF: [288 989](#).

Közli: –

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 52x27 cm. Hajtásoknál kissé foltos. Pergamenszalagon Mátyás harmadik cseh királyi kisebb pecsétje. (N. Á.)

(Györkös Attila–Tóth Orsolya)

1474. január 10. Eperjes. *Mátyás magyar király felhatalmazza Veronai Gábor erdélyi püspököt, Laki Tűz Osvát zágrábi püspököt, Szapolyai Imre szepesi grófot, Dengelegi Pongrác János volt erdélyi vajdát és királyi főkapitányt, Handó György pécsi prépostot és Berendi Bak Gáspár szepesi prépostot, hogy béke- és fegyverszüneti megállapodást kössenek a lengyel és a cseh király küldötteivel.*

Nos Mathias Dei gratia rex Hungariae, Bohemiae, etc. significamus tenore praesentium quibus expedit universis, quod nos de fide, fidelitate prudentiaque et legalitate fidelium nostrorum, reverendorum in Christo patrum, dominorum Gabrielis Albensis Transsilvanae, cancellarii nostri, et Osvaldi Zagrabiensis ecclesiarum episcoporum, necnon spectabilis et magnificorum Emerici de Zapoya, comitis perpetui Scepusiensis, et Iohannis Pangracii de Dengeleg, alias wayvodae Transilvani, generalis capitanei exercituum nostrorum, item venerabilium et egregiorum Georgii Quinqueecclesiensis apostolici prothonotarii et Gasparis Sancti Martini de Scepusio ecclesiarum praepositorum, consiliariorum scilicet regni nostri ad plenum confisi, accedente etiam consilio et consensu aliorum praelatorum et baronum praefati regni nostri Hungariae, eisdem plenum et liberum mandatum et omnem auctoritatem potestatemque nostram dedimus et concessimus damusque et concedimus cum dominis praelatis et baronibus ac consiliariis regni Poloniae ad dietam proximis diebus futuris in locis ab antiquo ad hoc consuetis celebrandam venturis conveniendi resque facta et universa negotia utrorumque regnorum ipsorum, Hungariae videlicet et Poloniae, necnon etiam Bohemiae ac partium ad eadem pertinentium tangentes et concernentia tractandi, conferendi et disponendi ac exinde pacem, pacta, foedera, concordiam et treugas ad tempus vel in perpetuum confirmandi, disponendi vel de novo componendi et faciendi finaliterque concludendi atque firmandi ac omnia et singula faciendi, quae nos propria in persona facere possemus, si personaliter interessemus, etiamsi talia forent, quae mandatum exigent magis speciale promittentes in verbo nostro regio, et bona fide nostra omnia et singula ea, quae praefati consilarii regni nostri cum dictis praelatis et baronibus ac consiliariis regni Poloniae super quibuscunque rebus factis et negotiis praeinominatorum regnorum ac eorundem partium tractaverint conferent disponent facient concludent et firmaverint rata habere atque grata ac firmiter et inviolabiliter observare, observarique facere per praelatos, barones incolas et quoslibet subditos nostros cuiuscunque status et conditionis existant harum literarum nostrarum quibus secretum sigillum nostrum est appensum vigore et testimonio mediante. Datum in Eperyes, feria quarta inter octavas festi Epiphaniarum Domini, anno eiusdem

millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto. Regnorum autem nostrorum
anno Hungariae etc. sextodecimo, Bohemiae vero quinto.
Ad mandatum domini regis in consilio

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5579.

MH: 11509–11.

MNL OL DF: [292 994.](#)

Közl: [Dogiel, I. 68–69 o. XXV.](#); [Katona, Tom. VIII. Ord. XV. 664–665. o.](#)

Regeszt: [Nehring, 94. o. 38. sz.](#) (német)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 50x22 cm. Pergamenszalagon Mátyás második
magyar királyi titkospecsétje. (*N. Á.*)

1474. február 21. Ófalu. Mátyás magyar király és Kázmér lengyel király megbízottai által örökbéke szerződést kötnek. Részletesen szabályozzák, hogy a két uralkodó és a két királyság lakói között felmerülő konfliktusokat hogyan rendezzék.

Nos Gabriel Albensis Transsilvaniae, Oswaldus Zagradiensis ecclesiarum episcopi, Emericus de Zapolya, comes perpetuus Scepusiensis, Johannes Pangraci de Dengeleg, alias waivoda Transsilvaniae, capitaneus generalis exercituum regalium, Georgius Quinqueecclesiensis prothonotarius apostolicus, et Gaspar Sancti Martini de Scepusio, ecclesiarum praepositi, ad perpetuam rei memoriam significamus, quibus expedit universis. Qualiter serenissimus princeps et dominus, dominus Mathias, Dei gratia Hungariae, Bohemiae, Dalmatiae, Croatiae etc. rex, dominus noster gratiosissimus, una cum dominis praelatis, baronibus praefati regni Hungariae, praecessorum suorum serenissimorum regum et dominorum praelatorum et baronum vestigiis inhaerentes, cupientesque potius adversus impios Christianae religionis hostes vires suas extendere, quam differentiis cum quibuscunque Christianis incumbere. Nos cum pleno, libero, et sufficienti mandato ac omnimoda facultate suffultos, ad locum hunc ab antiquo pro celebrandis inter se dietis consuetum, ad conveniendum cum dominis praelatis, baronibus regni Poloniae transmiserunt cum ipsisque ea omnia tractandi, disponendi, definiendi, concludendi, firmandi et roborandi, quae ad conservationem, continuationem, stabilimentum et robur mutuae amicitiae, bonae fraternitatis et perpetuae pacis inter ipsa duo regna inclytos reges et Sacras Coronas ad praesens et in perpetuum facere viderentur et possent, prout in ipso mandato sub appendenti sigillo praefati serenissimi domini nostri regis ipsis dominis praelatis et baronibus regni Poloniae per nos ad manus tradito clarius continetur. Cum quibus quidem praelatis et baronibus dicti regni Poloniae, videlicet: reverendissimi in Christo patribus ac magnificis Jacobo archiepiscopo Gnesnensi, Joanne Cracoviensi episcopo, Dobeslao Kmita de Wisnicze, castellano Lublinensi et Joanne de Rythwiany, regni Poloniae marschalco fraterne et amicabilem convenientes, posteaquam pari bona voluntate et discussione ea, quae pacem ipsam conservare aut perturbare iuxta cursus temporum deinceps possent, pertractavimus, ipso pacis auctore concedente, praesente in omnibus et approbante, venerabili et egregio domino Bartholomaeo de Massa, decretorum doctore vice et nomine reverendissimi in Christo patris domini Marci tituli S. Marci, Sanctae Romanae Ecclesiae cardinalis, patriarchae Aquilegiensis et apostolicae sedis legati, in sequentes conclusiones et articulos devenimus mutuoque consensimus, tanquam in provisiones utiles necessarias et salutare pro conservatione dictae pacis, amicitiae et bonae fraternitatis.

In primis itaque diffinitum est et conclusum, quod deinceps et in perpetuum pax stabilis, firma et inviolata perseveret inter haec duo inclyta regna, scilicet Hungariae et Poloniae, necnon ipsos serenissimos principes et dominos, dominos Mathiam, Dei gratia praetacti regni Hungariae, Bohemiae, Dalmatiae, Croatiae regem ac Kasimirum, eadem gratia praefati regni Poloniae regem, necnon omnes reges futuros, praelatos, barones ac incolas dictorum regnorum et quaslibet provincias, principes, dominos et incolas ad ipsas Sacras Coronas qualitercunque pertinentes seu adhaerentes ita et taliter, quod una pars in alterius partis offensam ex altero ipsorum Regnorum, aut ex terris vel provinciis ad ipsa regna pertinentibus, in alterum, aut provincias et loca ad id pertinentia, nullo modo neque quovis quaesito colore procedat, sed fraterne et amicabiliter perseverent sine omni dolo et fraude.

Secundo conclusum est, quod fiat proclamatio publica in utroque regnorum et provinciis ad ea pertinentibus, ne qui homines cuiuscunque status et conditionis existant, de altero regno proprio motu vel quacunque occasione in unum convenire vel in alterum causa nocendi et hostiliter intrare, ac in confinibus seu intra confinia utriusque regni vel alterius se ponere vel fortalitia erigere, praedas in altero vel utroque regno committere audeant et praesumant. Si qui vero huiusmodi prohibitionis contemptores reperti fuerint, ex tunc nulla excusatione admissa, tales homines in utroque regno pro hominibus infamibus et rebellibus diffidatisque hostibus habeantur, bona ipsorum ex nunc publico fisco sint applicata, et nihilominus capitanei confiniorum utriusque Regni hinc inde requisiti tenebuntur bona fide, quasi unus homo, contra tales homines consurgere et se mutuo iuvare usque ad extirpationem eorum. Praeterea si qui homines reperti fuerint, talibus praedonibus scienter et sponte receptacula dare et loca ac munitiones aperire, easdem poenas tanquam scelerum participes ipso facto incurrant et similiter puniantur.

Item si aliquae res per huiusmodi homines raptae et impulsae vel importatae ad quascunque munitiones, oppida vel villas susciperentur, capitanei locorum avisati in continenti sine omni dilatione debitam et exactam iustitiam damnum passis administrare tenebuntur et debeant.

Item si qua differentia orta fuerit inter aliquos regnicolas utriusque regni, cuiuscunque conditionis existant, aut illata aliquibus iniuria, non propterea pax ipsa violata intelligatur. Sed hi, qui in talibus differentiis sunt et qui se laesos putaverint, sive pro haereditatibus, sive pro iniuriis, spoliis, damnis vel rebus quibuscunque, coram iudicibus ordinariis illius, seu illorum, quem vel quos inculpaverint, iure mediante causas suas prosequi tenebuntur, illis vero deficientibus et non satisfaciendis coram capitaneis confiniorum. Si vero res ita ardua fuerit, quod merito ad regias celsitudines deduci debebit, ex tunc ambo reges aliquos probos viros ad certum locum destinabunt, qui litibus huiusmodi et differentiis

finem imponant, et laesis iustitiam sine dolo et fraude administrare debeant et teneantur.

Item similiter pro debitis servitiis et obligationibus quibuscunque iustitia requiratur et per ordinarios iudices rei sine dolo et fraude ac indebita fatigia administretur. Pro stipendiis vero regalibus aut obligationibus quibuscunque rex, qui fuerit debitor, si satisfacere creditoribus aut noluerit, aut distulerit, tunc alter rex ipsum admonebit, ut vel exsolvat et concordet, vel mittet ad aliquem locum utrique parti congruentem aliquem sive aliquos, qui cum eo vel illis, quos et ipse mittet, de rebus illis cognoscant, et quod iustum fuerit, decernant cum effectum, et uterque rex ad hoc tenebitur praesentis articuli per vigorem.

Item si casu aliquo contigerit aliqua spolia vel furta occulta vel manifesta committi per incolas utriusque regni, in bonis et rebus incolarum alterius regni, tunc capitaneus illius regni et confinium unde damna comissa fuerint, tenebitur damnum passis meram iustitiam administrare et damnificatores huiusmodi iuxta demerita sua punire.

Item quod nullo modo deinceps arestationes illegitimae rerum, bonorum et personarum ab aliqua parte fiant, et praesertim mercatorum, sed quicumque alium inculpate vellet, coram suo ordinario iudice illum requiret iustitia mediante, quam ordinarius ipse administrare debeat et teneatur. Si vero contigerit aliquem de tali iudicio non contentari, non propterea faciet aliquas arestationes, guerras vel iniurias contra aliam partem, sed tolerabit patienter quousque capitanei utriusque partis coassumptis iudicibus illis de quorum iudicio adversarius contentus non extiterit, aliisque idoneis hominibus utriusque partis iudicium illud videant et discutient, pro qua re capitanei ipsi tenebuntur convenire simul ad aliquem locum et diem utrique parti competentem.

Item quod mercatores utriusque regni, cum ex uno ad alterum cum mercantiis suis intrant, proficisci debeant, et teneantur per stratas et vias ab olim consuetas.

Item si quando inter reges vel regna ipsa orta fuerit aliqua differentia, sive super iuribus alicuius provinciae vel rebus quibuscunque, aut si alter regum ab altero sive regnum aliquid sibi deberi putaverit, si per internuncios, et literas mutuas concordare non potuerint, tunc more veteri, et praecessorum regum, praelatorum et baronum utriusque Regni consuetudine dieta in his locis consuetis teneatur, in qua praelati et barones utrinque conveniant, et bona fide, iuribus et rationibus utriusque partis inspectis amicabiliter concordent.

Quas quidem conclusiones sua articulos et provisiones nos praelati et barones supradicti nomine et vice ipsius serenissimi domini nostri regis dominorumque praelatorum et baronum regni Hungariae ac totius Sacrae Coronae fecimus, munivimus, firmavimus, laudando et approbando conclusimus, facimus, munimus, firmamus, laudamus, approbamus et concludimus per praesentes. Promittentes

nihilominus sub bona fide et honore ac humanitate nostris, praefatos articulos secundum omnia capitula, clausulas et puncta ipsorum nos firmiter observare. Quodque litteras praefati domini nostri regis, ipsos articulos et conclusiones sine ulla diminutione in se continentes et penitus acceptantes et approbantes, sub appendenti suo regali sigillo prout rex Hungariae utitur, a praesenti die usque ad decem integros dies proxime venturos, in castro Sorostin praesentabimus, seu praesentari faciemus, omni fraude et dolo semotis ac etiam similes litteras portiorum praelatorum et baronum dicti regni Hungariae cum pendentibus eorum sigillis usque ad numerum vigenarum, ad diem et festum Pentecostes proxime venturum in praefato loco similiter praesentabimus, seu praesentari faciemus, in contrarium facientibus non obstantibus quibuscunque. In quorum omnium fidem et robur et testimonium praesentes litteras fieri et sigillis nostris appendentibus communiri de certa nostra scientia et libera voluntate fecimus et mandavimus. Datum in Antiqua Villa, feria secunda proxima ante festum Cathedrae Beati Petri Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto.

Lecta et collationata per me
Iohannem Sapienski.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5582.

MH: 11512–19.

MNL OL DF: –

Közl: [Dogiel, I. 69–71 o. XXVI.](#); [Katona, Tom. VIII. Ord. XV. 666–674.](#); [Wagner, I. 16–20. o. VI. sz.](#); Fordítás: Magyar békeszerződések, 200–205. o. 47. sz. (ford. Szende Katalin).

Regeszta: [Óváry I. 516. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 50x22 cm. Az első sor díszített nagybetűvel. Plicán egy sorban hat, címzés nélküli pergamenszalagon függő ép viaszpecsét. Négy vörös és kettő zöld viaszba nyomva. (N. Á.)

1474. február 21. Ófalu. Magyar és lengyel főurak királyaik nevében a béke és kölcsönös barátság fenntartását szolgáló intézkedéseket fogadnak el. Megállapodnak abban, hogy követek útján nyolc napos fegyverszünetre szólítják fel a Žmigrodban harcolókat, a magyar félnek felmerülő sérelmeit illetően igazságot szolgáltatnak, s ezt követően, négy vagy öt napon belül, csapataival ki kell vonulnia a városból, Kázmér király pedig szabad elvonulást engedélyez neki. A magyar urak megígérik, hogy közbenjárnak uruknál Musina várának visszaadása ügyében, cserében a krakkói püspök előállíttatja a várból azokat, akik rablást követtek el vagy ellenségeskedést szítottak. A két királyság képviselői az országaik közötti konfliktusokat gyűlésen fogják rendezni. A moldvai vajdával kétéves fegyverszünetet kötnek, a tizenhárom szepesi várost illető egyezségeket megtartják.

Nos Gabriel Albensis Transsilvaniae, Osvaldus Zagrabiensis ecclesiarum episcopi, Emericus de Zapolya comes perpetuus Scepusiensis, Iohannes Pangracii de Dengeleg alias wayvoda Transsilvanus, generalis capitaneus exercituum regalium, Georgius Quineecclesiensis, prothonotarius apostolicus et Gaspar Sancti Martini de Scepusio ecclesiarum praepositi, memoriae commendamus tenore praesentium significantes quibus expedit universis. Quod nos sufficienti mandato et facultate suffulti a serenissimo principe et domino domino Mathia Dei gratia Hungariae, Bohemiae, Dalmatiae Croatiae etc. rege domino nostro gratiosissimo, cum reverendissimis in Christo patribus et magnificis dominis: Iacobo archiepiscopo Gneznensi, Iohanne Cracoviensi episcopo, Dobezlao Kmytha de Wysnycze castellano Lublinensi et Iohanne de Rythwyanny marschallo Regni Poloniae, praelatis et baronibus ac consiliariis eiusdem regni Poloniae, pro bono et utili utriusque Sacrae Coronae et omnium incolarum ac debita provisione ad continuandam pacem et amicitiam inter ipsa regna serenissimos reges incolas et subditos eorum, tollendasque et penitus extirpandas quascunque materias et causas differentiarum, quae essent et oriri possent in futurum inter ipsas coronas, in unum convenimus in praesentique dieta pari voluntate et consensu, praesente in omnibus venerabili et egregio domino Bartholomeo de Massa decretorum doctore vice et nomine reverendissimi in Christo patris domini Marci, tituli sancti Marci sanctae Romanae ecclesiae cardinalis, patriarchae Aquilegiensis et apostolicae sedis legati etc., infrascriptos articulos concepimus conclusimus et mutuo fecimus, acceptavimus laudavimus et approbavimus, facimusque concludimus acceptamus laudamus et approbamus per praesentes. Quorum articulo- rum tenor sequitur de verbo ad verbum et est talis:

Primo circa articulum de Smigrod dispositum est, quod exnunc ex utraque parte mittantur nuntii ad illos homines sui iuris, qui sunt in Smigrod et

requirantur omnibus melioribus modis iuxta informationem praedictis nuntiis dandam, quatenus inducias et treugas a die requisitionis infra octo dies servant, ab omni hostilitate ac homagiis et damnorum illatione abstineant. Similiter ex parte altera verae treugae observentur et declaretur eis, quod hic per praelatos et barones utriusque regni est conclusum, ut illis secundum eorum iura, si aliquid ex rege vel regno Poloniae habere debebunt, iustitia administrabitur et satisfactio cum effectu in dieta proxime celebranda et instituenda per praetactos praelatos et barones regnorum praedictorum. Praeterea admonebuntur, quod postquam per praetactos praelatos et barones requisiti fuerint, extunc infra quatuor vel quinque integros dies a die requisitionis teneantur praetactam civitatem una cum castro exire et relinquere sicuti invenerant vero domino illius loci, dimittentes ibidem pixides et ingenia, si quae ibi reperissent, ipsi vero una cum eorum rebus libere pacifice et absque omni impedimento serenissimi domini regis et regni Poloniae abire permittentur, tum per silvam tum per alia loca, et quod nullae gentes ultra centum equites eis approximare debeant; illi tamen centum equites, qui civitatem cum castro occupabunt, habeant etiam plenam securitatem in personis et rebus. De captivis autem ex utraque parte etc. est conclusum, quod illi libere emittantur et absque solutione, etiam si pactati fuerint, dummodo solutio hactenus facta non sit.

Item de castro Musina praelati et barones regni Hungariae super se recipientes polliciti sunt, quod apud serenissimum dominum regem Hungariae talem operam impendent, quod praetactum castrum ad dominicam Reminiscere magnifico domino Prezlao nomine et in persona reverendissimi domini episcopi Cracoviensis restituetur et consignabitur una cum bombardis et ingeniis ibi repertis. Ipse vero dominus Cracoviensis promisit eos, qui ex dicto castro furta et hostilitates fecisse dicuntur, statuere et de ipsis iustitiam et satisfactionem impendere infra unum mensem, coram illo, quem serenissimus dominus rex Hungariae ad haec deputabit, et generoso domino Prezlao, in loco, de quo illi duo deputati concordaverint.

Item deliberatum est et conclusum inter reverendissimos dominos praelatos et magnificos barones regnorum Hungariae et Poloniae, quod inter praefata regna necnon super omnibus iniuriis spoliis damnis et quibuscumque controversiis utrimque illatis et inferendis usque ad diem praefatum, habeatur et celebretur dieta sollemnis praelatorum et baronum utriusque regni, super festo Nativitatis Beatae Mariae ad annum Domini millesimum quadringentesimum septuagesimum quintum in loco consueto.

Item de provincia Wolahiae sive Moldaviae deliberatum est et conclusum, quod dicta provincia et wayvoda eius habeat veram treugam ab istis regibus et regnis usque ad duos annos integros a die praesentium, ita quod interea non inferatur ei ab altero regum vel regnorum bellum aut violentia, hoc tamen adiecto,

quod nec ipse praefata regna aut alterum eorum sive pertinentes ad ipsa vel alterius ipsorum invadat damnificet aut molestat; alioquin pars laesa, praemissa admonitione, ut de illatis satisfaciat, poterit se defendere et contra illum invasorem et damnificatorem absque laesione mutuae pacis istorum regnorum agere, quoad compescatur. Praeterea deliberatum est, quod super iuribus utriusque regni super dicta provincia Moldaviae in dieta instituta videatur et examinentur dicta iura aequitate requirente; et pro quacumque parte ibi diffinitum fuerit, nihilominus praetacta treuga observetur.

Item quod inscriptiones tredecim civitatum in terra Scepusiensi utrimque observentur in omnibus eorum punctis capitulis et clausulis, prout praefatae inscriptiones sunt emanatae.

Quos quidem articulos ut supra descriptos et dispositos nos praelati et barones praefati nomine et vice praedicti serenissimi domini nostri regis ac totius regni observare et per eosdem observandos pollicemur et promittimus sine omni dolo et fraude. In quorum omnium et singulorum praemissorum fidem et testimonium praesentes litteras nostras sigillis nostris propriis communiri in pendenti fecimus. Datum in Antiqua Villa, feria secunda proxima ante festum Cathedrae Beati Petri apostoli, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto.

Lecta et collationata per me
Iohannem Sapienski.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5583.

MH: 11520–27.

MNL OL DF: [292 997](#).

Közli: [Mon. Pol. XIV. 184–186. o. 160. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 54x25 cm. Díszített kezdő „N” betű. Plicán egy sorban hat, címzés nélküli pergamenszalagon függő ép viaszpecsét. Négy vörös és kettő zöld viaszba nyomva. (N. Á.)

1474. február 21. Ófalu. *Mátyás magyar király és Ulászló, Kázmér lengyel király első szülött fia, megbízottaik által három évre fegyverszüneti egyezséget kötnek. Részletesen szabályozzák, hogyan járjanak el a fegyverszüneti megállapodást megsértőkkel szemben.*

Nos Gabriel Albensis Transsilvanæ, Osvaldus Zagrabiensis, ecclesiarum episcopi, Emericus de Zapolya comes perpetuus Scepusiensis et Iohannes Pangracii de Dengeleg alias wayvoda Transsilvanus, generalis capitaneus exercituum regalium, Georgius Quinqueecclesiensis, apostolicus protonotarius et Gaspar Sancti Martini de Scepusio, ecclesiarum praepositi, praelati et barones ac consilarii regni Hungariæ, tenore presentium notum facimus quibus expedit universis. Quod nos, postquam divino munere in hunc dietæ locum cum reverendissimis in Christo patribus et magnificis dominis Iacobo archiepiscopo Gneznensis, Iohanne Cracoviensis, ecclesiarum episcopo, Dobezlao Kmythe de Wysnycze castellano Lublinensi et Iohanne de Rythwyanny regni Poloniae marschalko, praelatis et baronibus ac consiliariis regni Poloniae, convenimus et eodem iuvante domino perpetuam pacem et concordiam inter hæc duo inclita regna conclusimus et pariter fecimus, considerantes plurimum ipsis regnis ac toti reipublicæ cristianæ conducere, si etiam in regno Bohemiæ treugæ pacis ad tres annos a data presentium integros, inter serenissimum principem dominum Mathiam Hungariæ Bohemiæ etc. regem dominum nostrum gratiosissimum et illustrissimum Wladislaum serenissimi principis domini Kazimiri similiter Poloniae regis primogenitum fierent et conservarentur ac debitæ circa id provisiones adhiberentur, tandem post tractatus aliquot mutuo habitos pari voluntate et ordinatione infrascriptos articulos confecimus et conclusimus. Tenor vero ipsorum articulorum de verbo ad verbum sequitur et est talis:

In primis conclusum est, quod abhinc usque ad tres annos continuos et integros sint treugæ pacis inter serenissimum principem dominum Mathiam Hungariæ etc. regem ac illustrissimum Wladislaum etc., super differencias inter ipsos principes vertentes pro negotio regni Bohemiæ, ita et taliter, quod neuter contra alterum aliquid hostiliter intentet nec per alterum aut alios intentare faciat, directe vel indirecte, palam vel occulte, quacumque ex causa et sub quocumque colore; si autem alter eorum quoquomodo contravenire vellet, subditi eius non teneantur nec debeant eum in tali casu aliquo pacto iuvare.

Item, quod præfati principes et quilibet eorum omnes sibi subditos obediens et adherentes in præfato regno et provinciis sibi adherentibus teneatur vigore huius presentis conclusionis ad integram observandam prædictarum treugarum inducere et etiam cogere.

Item, quod si qui rebelles huiusmodi compositionis fuerint et ipsas treugas observare noluerint ac eas violaverint, nichilominus treugae ipsae inter istos principes et eorum subditos obedientes et adherentes non intelligantur violate, sed transgressores ipsi per utramque partem puniantur, ad quod ipsi principes tenebuntur, nisi forte tales se iuri statuere vellent aut emendam facere se legitime obligarent, quo casu pars laesa contra tales iuris ordine procedat.

Item, quod fiat proclamatio in omnibus tribus regnis, Hungariae scilicet Poloniae et Bohemiae et provinciis illis adherentibus et pertinentibus, ne qui hominum, cuiuscumque status et conditionis existant, causa nocendi et hostiliter ingrediantur ad alterum regnorum, Hungariae scilicet et Poloniae aut ad utrumque vel provincias illis subiectas, ex Bohemia, Slesia, Moravia vel Lusatia, quacumque ex causa vel sub quocumque quaesito colore, aut econtra ex regnis Hungariae et Poloniae ad regnum Bohemiae et provincias illi adherentes. Si qui vero huiusmodi prohibitionis contemptores extiterint, extunc et ipso facto intelligantur et sint hostes diffidati amborum regum et illustrissimi primogeniti et cuiuslibet illorum in solidum, et nichilominus contra tales invasores ipsi tres principes, videlicet serenissimi domini reges Hungariae et Poloniae ac etiam illustrissimus primogenitus ipsius domini regis Poloniae, bona fide contra eos quasi unus homo insurgere et se mutuo iuvare, tamquam eorum quilibet propriam rem ageret, debeant et teneantur; hoc adiecto, quod per hos tractatus et conclusiones istius treugae non receditur a tractatibus et conclusionibus inter regna Hungariae et Poloniae factis nec in aliquo illis praeiudicetur per praesentes, quin potius illa salva semper maneant atque firma.

Quos quidem articulos super dicta treuga ac mutuo auxilio ipsorum amborum serenissimorum principum necnon serenissimi principis domini Kazimiri regis Poloniae etc., ita ut praemittitur per nos et praefatos regni Poloniae praefatos et barones confectos et conclusos, totamque dispositionem, promittimus, quod si ipse illustrissimus dominus Wladislaus primogenitus supradictus ac ipse dominus rex Poloniae quantum ad eum spectat acceptabunt, etiam serenissimus dominus noster dominus Mathias Hungariae Bohemiae etc. rex praefatus acceptabit approbabit ratificabit et in omnibus eorum punctis clausulis et capitulis observabit sine dolo et fraude, litterasque suas regales pendente suo sigillo munitas super approbatione acceptance et ratificatione omnium praedictorum in oppido Radischa Olmucensis dioecesis in praetorio deponet seu deponi faciet super die octavo Pascae proximae venturae. In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium praesentes nostras litteras fieri et sigillorum nostrorum cum subimpressione muniri fecimus. Datum in Antiqua Villa, feria secunda proxima ante festum Cathedrae Beati Petri Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5580.

MH: 11528–35.

MNL OL DF: [292 995.](#)

Közl: [Mon. Pol. XIV. 186–187. o. 161. sz.](#) Regeszta: [Óváry I. 516. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 43x23 cm. Díszített kezdő „N” betű. Plicán egy sorban hat, címzés nélküli pergamenszalagon függő ép viaszpecsét. Négy vörös és kettő zöld viaszba nyomva. (*N. Á.*)

1474. február 27. Bártfa. *Mátyás magyar király átírja és megerősíti a megbízottai által Kázmér lengyel királlyal, Ófaluban kötött békeszerződést. Hangsúlyozza, hogy katonai erejét a katolikus hit ellenségei, a törökök ellen kívánja fordítani.*

Nos Mathias, Dei gratia Hungariae, Bohemiae, Dalmatiae, Croatiae, Ramae, Serviae, Galitiae, Lodomeriae, Comaniae, Bulgariaeque rex, necnon Slesiae et Lucemburgensis dux, marchioque Moraviae et Lusatiae etc. ad perpetuam rei memoriam, significamus, quibus expedit universis. Quod nos cupientes ut regna et dominia nostra, prout ex cura suscepti regalis muneris nos obligatos esse censemus, nostrique subditi salubri provisione pacis dulcedine potiantur, ac exinde pacis auctori, qui bene non nisi a pacificis animis colitur, iugibus famulatibus inhereant. Considerantes etiam, quod haec nostra deliberatio non in mediocrem utilitatem totius reipublicae Christianae proventura sit, nosque liberiores futuri simus, prout Deo annuente totis conatibus intendimus adversus impios catholicae fidei hostes Thurcos et paganos properare, unionis et perpetuae pacis articulos et conclusiones, nuper et proximis diebus, per praelatos et barones regnorum Hungariae et Poloniae de communi et utriusque partis voluntate in dieta per eos habita et tenta, in locis ab antiquo consuetis inter praefata duo regna, nos reges modernos, praesentes et futuros, ac omnes principes, provincias et dominia, ad ipsas ambas coronas pertinentia, conceptos et confectos, grato animo et vultu hilari vidimus et suscepimus, quorum articulorum et conclusionum tenor de verbo ad verbum sequitur et est talis....⁷²

Post quorum quidem articulorum et conclusionum visionem et susceptionem nos Mathias, rex praefatus, habita desuper matura deliberatione comperito, quod aequi, iusti, honesti, utiles ac necessarii ad continuandam perfectam, perpetuam et incorruptam pacem ipsamque conservandam, necnon ad stabilimentum et vinculum mutuae amicitiae et fraterni amoris inter ipsa duo regna praefata, nos reges et successores nostros omnesque incolas et subditos nostros accedentibus ad hoc etiam consilio pariter et assensu praelatorum, baronum et procerum nostrorum et regni nostri, in praedictos articulos et conclusiones consensimus, ipsosque gratos habentes approbavimus et acceptavimus, consentimus, approbamus et acceptamus, ac de novo facimus et concludimus per praesentes, promittentes ex certa nostra scientia, perfecto et puro corde, in verbo nostro regio loco iuramenti et fide nostra Christiana mediante, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, quod abhinc in posterum toto tempore vitae nostrae et in perpetuum articulos ispos et conclusiones per omnes distinctiones et continentias ipsorum

⁷² Ld. a 69. sz. oklevél rendelkezéseit.

in omnibus suis punctis, clausulis, sententiis et capitulis universis firmiter, inviolabiliter et effectualiter observabimus, ab omnibusque praelatis, principibus, baronibus, nobilibus, incolisque et habitatoribus regnorum et provinciarum nobis subditorum, cuiuscunque status et conditionis hominibus faciemus similiter et inconcusse observari, omni dolo et fraude semotis, nec unquam contra ipsos articulos et factam dispositionem ac praedictam pacem initam, in parvo vel in magno veniemus aut venire per quempiam ordinabimus vel permittemus directe vel indirecte, occulte vel manifeste, sub quacunque occasione vel colore. In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium praesentes nostras literas fieri iussimus, et nostri sigilli appensione muniri, quo ut rex Hungariae utimur. Datum Barthffae, die Dominico proximo post festum Beati Mathiae Apostoli anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto. Regnorum nostrorum anno Hungariae etc. decimo septimo, Bohemiae vero quinto.

Ad mandatum domini regis in consilio

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5584.

MH: 11536–38.

MNL OL DF: [292 998](#).

Közl: [Dogiel, I. 71–73 o. XXVII.](#); [Katona, Tom. VIII. Ord. XV. 674–676](#).

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 55x30 cm. Az első sor díszített nagybetűkkel. Plicán három színű fonott selyemzsinórón Mátyás második magyar királyi titkospecsétje. (N. Á.)

1474. február 28. Korczyn. *Kázmér lengyel király oklevele, mellyel a Mátyás magyar és Ulászló cseh király között létrejött hároméves fegyverszüneti egyezményt elfogadja, különös tekintettel a kölcsönös segítségnyújtási megállapodásra, amennyiben külső támadás érné a három királyság valamelyikét.*

Kazimirus Dei gratia rex Poloniae magnus dux Lythwaniae, Russiae, Prussiaeque dominus et heres etc. tenore praesentium notificamus quibus expedit universis. Quod nos posteaquam articulos et conclusiones perpetuae pacis inter inclita regna Poloniae et Hungariae, nos reges modernos et futuros omnesque principes et provinciales ad ipsas sacras coronas pertinentes, per praelatos et barones utriusque regni nuper in dieta per ipsos in locis consuetis celebrata approbavimus et acceptavimus, diligenter etiam inspeximus et bene examinavimus quosdam articulos in ipsa dieta inter ipsos praelatos et barones regni nostri Poloniae ex una et praelatos ac barones regni Hungariae partibus ex altera, pro treugis triennialibus inter serenissimos principes dominum scilicet Wladislaum Dei gratia Bohemiae regem natum nostrum carissimum ac dominum Mathiam eadem gratia Hungariae regem observandis in et super differentiis inter ipsos utrosque reges vertentibus occasione praedicti regni Bohemiae, necnon pro mutuo adiutorio nostro et praefatorum regum contra et adversus quoscunque perturbatores et invasores trium praedictorum regnorum, Hungariae scilicet Poloniae et Bohemiae, invicem praestando et exhibendo, confectos et conclusos. Quorum quidem articulorum tenor de verbo ad verbum sequitur et est talis...⁷³

Nos igitur Kazimirus rex praefatus considerantes praedictos et praeinsertos articulos et conclusiones plurimum conducere ad conservationem et pacificum statum ipsorum trium regnorum incolarum et provinciarum ad illa pertinentium, necnon ad utilitatem totius religionis Christiane permaximam, habita desuper matura deliberatione, de consensu et assensu praelatorum et baronum regni nostri Poloniae consiliariorum nostrorum, in praefatos articulos consensimus eosque laudavimus, approbavimus et acceptavimus, consentimus, laudamus, approbamus et acceptamus et de novo facimus ac concludimus per praesentes, promittentes in verbo nostro regio et fide nostra Christiana mediante, quod nos ipsos articulos et conclusiones sic ut praemittitur per praedictos praelatos et barones utriusque regni Poloniae et Hungariae factos et conclusos, in omnibus eorum capitulis, clausulis et punctis, quantum nos et regnum nostrum Poloniae concernunt, et praesertim quo ad mutuum auxilium praestandum contra eos, qui alterum regnorum, scilicet Poloniae et Hungariae aut etiam Bohemiae vel

⁷³ Ld. a 71. sz. oklevél rendelkezéseit.

provincias illis subiectas, invadere et hostiliter intrare praesummerent, firmiter observabimus et a cunctis nostris subditis et quomodolibet adherentibus observari faciemus sine omni dolo et fraude, salvis semper in omnibus praedictis tractatibus pro perpetua pace et confederatione inter regna praefata Poloniae et Hungariae per praenominatos praelatos et barones conclusis et per alias nostras litteras approbatis et acceptatis, quibus per praesentes in nullo volumus derogari. In quorum omnium et singulorum praemissorum fidem et testimonium praesentes nostras litteras fieri iussimus et sigilli nostri appensione comuniri. Datum in Nowa Civitate Corczin, feria secunda proxima post Dominicam Invocavit, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto.

Sbigneus de Oleschnicza electus Wladislaviensis
regni Poloniae vicecancellarius manu propria subscripsit.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5585.

MH: 11539–41.

MNL OL DF: [292 999](#).

Közli: [Mon. Pol. XIV. 188–189. o. 162. sz.](#) Regeszta: [Óváry I. 517. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 57,5x32 cm. Az oklevél kiadójának neve díszített nagybetűvel. Plicán pergamenszalagon Kázmér lengyel király vörös viaszú középpecsétje. (*N. Á.*)

1474. április 24. Buda. *Magyar főpapok és bárók megerősítik a magyar és lengyel király között Ófaluban kötött szerződést.*

Nos Nicolaus, Dei gratia rex Boznae etc. Iohannes Strigoniensis, Gabriel Colocensis archiepiscopi, Albertus Wesprimiensis, Iohannes Chanadiensis, Demetrius Iauriensis, Nicolaus Waciensis, Thomas Nitriensis, Benedictus Bosnenis, Nicolaus Thiminensis, Sigismundus Quinqueecclesiensis, alter Sigismundus Sirmiensi ecclesiarum episcopi, Michael Orzag de Gwth, regni Hungariae palatinus, comes Stephanus de Bathor, iudex curiae regiae, Iohannes Ernsth, regni Sclavoniae banus, Iob de Gara, Mathyus de Maroth banus Machoviensis, Stephanus de Peren, thavarnicorum regalium magister, Nicolaus Banfy de Alsolyndwa, comes Posoniensis, Iohannes Thwz de Laak, Ladislaus Banfy de Marczaly, Emericus de Palocz regiae maiestatis marschalcus, Symon de Homonna, Georgius Bebek de Pelsewcz; Emericus banus de Hederwara, ceterique praelati et barones regni Hungariae, totum idem regnum repraesentantes. Notum facimus tenore praesentium, significantes quibus expedit universis. Quod cum pridem de voluntate serenissimi principis et domini domini Mathiae Dei gratia regis Hungariae, Bohemiae, etc. domini nostri gratiosissimi ac de communi consilio et deliberatione nostra et omnium nostrorum, reverendi in Christo patres domini Gabriel Albensis Transylvanae, cancellarius regius, et Osvaldus Zagradiensis ecclesiarum episcopi, necnon spectabiles et magnifici Emericus de Zapolya Comes perpetuus Scepusiensis et Iohannes Pangracy de Dengeleg alias waywoda Transylvanus, generalis capitaneus exercituum regalium. Item venerabiles et egregii Georgius Quinqueecclesiensis apostolicus prothonotarius et Gaspar Sancti Martini de Scepusio ecclesiarum praepositi, praelati et barones ac consiliarii dicti regni Hungariae, fratres nostri, ab una ac consimiliter de voluntate serenissimi principis domini domini Kasimiri, eadem gratia regis Poloniae, de communi quoque consilio et deliberatione praelatorum et baronum eiusdem regni Poloniae, reverendi in Christo patres necnon magnifici domini Jacobus archiepiscopus Gnesnensis, Iohannes Cracoviensis episcopus, Dobeslaus Kmythe de Wyfnycze castellanus Lublinensis et Iohannes de Rythwyany ipsius regni Poloniae marschalcus consimiliter praelati et barones ac consiliarii praefati regni Poloniae ab alia partibus, pro pace concordiaque et amicitia inter ista duo regna, scilicet Hungariae et Poloniae, in perpetuum firmanda, in loco ad hoc antiquitus consueto, prope scilicet antiquam villam, iuxta fluvium Dwnawycz, in comitatu Scepusiensi, in confinibus praefatorum regnorum Hungariae et Poloniae sitam et existentem, in simul convenissent, resque et negotia eorundem utrorumque regnorum inter se maturius pertractassent, ac in bonam intelligentiam et unionem deduxissent praesente in omnibus, et approbante venerabili et egregio domino Bartholomaeo

de Massa decretorum doctore, vice et nomine reverendissimi in Christo patris, domini Marci tituli Sancti Marci Sanctae Romanae ecclesiae cardinalis, patriarchae Aquilegiensis, et apostolicae sedis legati etc. concluderunt inter se ac unanimi eorum voluntate atque parili consensu firmaverunt certos articulos et conclusiones super perpetua pace atque concordia inter eosdem serenissimos principes dominos Mathiam et Kasimirum reges, ac ipsorum successores reges Hungariae et Poloniae, necnon inter eadem utraque regna ac principes, provincias ad eadem regna et Sacras Coronas eorundem pertinentes, mediantibus litteris eorundem dominorum praelatorum, baronum ac consiliarium utrorumque regnorum sigillis ipsorum propriis impendentibus consignatis approbatos, et tandem per praefatos serenissimos dominos Mathiam et Kasimirum reges similiter vigore et efficacium eorum litterarum et litteralium instrumentorum acceptatos et ratificatos et roboratos, prout in eisdem litteris clarius continentur, quorum articulorum tenor sequitur in haec verba, et est talis...⁷⁴

Nos itaque praelati et barones praefati visis eisdem articulis quia eosdem non solum pro communi bono, bona amicitia et statu tranquilliori dictorum utrorumque regnorum et praefatorum serenissimorum regum ac eorundem successorum, verum etiam pro utilitate totius reipublicae Christianae, per praefatos dominos consiliarios eorundem utrorumque regnorum pertractatos, conclusos et approbatos esse, ac tandem per eosdem serenissimos principes acceptatos, ratificatos et roboratos fuisse, clare intelleximus, habita inter nos plena et matura deliberatione eosdem articulos et omnia in eis contenta nos quoque acceptavimus, approbavimus et ratificavimus acceptamusque, approbamus et ratificamus ac in eosdem consentimus per praesentes, promittentes in fide ac honore et humanitate nostris [...] ⁷⁵ praefatum serenissimum dominum Mathiam regem, dominum nostrum gratiosissimum ac praedictos consiliarios regni Hungariae, fratres nostros quod eosdem articulos, et conclusiones per omnes distinctiones et continentias ipsorum in omnibus suis punctis, clausulis, sententiis, et capitulis universis firmiter et inviolabiliter et effectualiter observabimus, et per omnes subditos nostros et ad nos pertinentes cuiuscunque status et conditionis aut linguae existant, omni dolo et fraude semotis faciemus inconcusse observari. In quorum omnium et singulorum praemissorum fidem et testimonium praesentes litteras nostras sigillis nostris propriis impendentibus fecimus communiri. Datum Budae in conventionem nostram generali super die festi Beati Georgii martiris ibidem habita. Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto.

⁷⁴ Ld. a 69. sz. oklevél rendelkezéseit.

⁷⁵ A szó olvasata bizonytalan.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5586.

MH: 11542–68.

MNL OL DF: [293 000](#).

Közl: [Dogiel, I. 73–75. o. XXVIII. sz.](#); [Katona, Tom. VIII. Ord. XV. 676–679](#).

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 65x31 cm. Az első sor díszített nagybetűvel. Plicán címzéssel ellátott pergamenszalagokon a magyar országnagyok huszonöt pecsétje függ, leszakadt pecsétnek nyoma nincs. (A címzések mindegyike a fotók alapján nem olvasható, ezért közlésétől eltekintünk). Tizenkét vörös és tizenhárom zöld viaszba nyomott pecsét. (*N. Á.*)

1479. január 7. Kassa. Mátyás király, az Ulászló cseh királlyal Olmützben való találkozása és tárgyalása alkalmából Kázmér lengyel király név szerint felsorolt követeknek menlevelet állít ki.

Nos Mathias Dei gratia rex Hungariae Bohemiae etc. memoriae commendamus tenore praesentium, significantes quibus expedit universis: quod nos reverendissimo ac reverendis in Christo patribus nec non magnificis et honorabili Iacobo archiepiscopo Gneznensi, Iohanni Cracoviensi, Sbigneo Wladislaviensi episcopis; Iohanni Sandomiriensi, Nicolao Lanciciensi, palatinis; Stanislae Gneznensi Cracoviensi Wladislaviensi etc. canonico et regni Poloniae vicecancellario, oratoribus serenissimi principis domini Kazimiri Poloniae etc. regis fratris nostri carissimi, ad dietam seu conventionem, quam nos personaliter cum serenissimo principe domino Wladislao Bohemiae rege etc. etiam fratre nostro carissimo, in civitate nostra Olomucensi super die sancti Sigismundi regis proxime venturo celebraturi sumus, veniendi, hunc praesentem nostrum saluum conductum dedimus et concessimus, immo damus et concedimus per praesentes, ut videlicet praefati reverendissimus et reverendi ac magnifici et honorabilis archiepiscopus, episcopi, palatini et vicecancellarius sive alii ipsorum aliquorum loco forsan constituendi et subrogandi, cuiuscunque status et condicionis existant, cum mille et quingentis equitibus pluribus vel paucioribus, ad praefatam dietam venire, stare, morari ac nobiscum vel cum oratoribus nostris seu aliis in dicta dieta tunc constitutis colloquia et tractatus habere, ipsisque tractatibus conclusis vel non conclusis ad loca propria vel alia quae maluerint redire, absque ullo nostro aut quorumcunque ad nos quomodolibet pertinendum impedimento, eorum personis rebus et bonis semper salvis sub nostra protectione et speciali tutela remanentibus, libere, tute et secure possint et valeant; promittentes in verbo nostro regio et bona fide nostra mediante hunc praesentem nostrum saluum conductum, ipsis reverendissimo et reverendis ac magnificis et honorabili archiepiscopo, episcopis, palatinis et vicecancellario sive aliis ipsorum aliquorum loco subrogandis et constituendis modo praemisso datum, per nos nostrosque subditos et ad nos qualitercunque pertinentes seu adherentes, cuiuscunque status condicionis et linguagii existant, sine omni dolo et fraude observare et facere firmiter observari, non obstante, quod si aliqua differenda et iniuria aut quaecunque controversia vel offensio etiam usque ad sanguinis effusionem vel mortem, quod deus avertat, inter familiares eorum et quosvis ad nos pertinentes seu alios quosunque oriretur, quae tunc per viros bonos ex utraque parte eligendos satisfacto parti laese sopiri debebunt, huiusmodi nostro salvo conductu semper in suo robore permanente. Harum nostrarum quibus secretum sigillum nostrum,

quo ut rex Hungariae utimur, est appensum vigore et testimonio litterarum mediante. Datum Cassoviae, septima die mensis Ianuarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono, regnorum nostrorum anno Hungariae etc. vigesimo primo, Bohemiae vero decimo.

Ad mandatum domini regis in consilio.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5587.

MH: 11569–71.

MNL OL DF: [293 001](#).

Közli: [Mon. Pol. XIV. 298–299. o. 273. sz.](#) Regeszta: [Óváry I. 577. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 46x25 cm. Az intitlatio díszített nagybetűkkel. Plicán, pergamenszalagon Mátyás második magyar királyi titkospecsétje. (N. Á.)

1479. április 2. Buda. Mátyás király oklevele a Kázmér király követével Poroszország, a warmiai püspökség és a lengyel-magyar határ dolgában tartott tárgyalásokról.

In nomine Domini, amen. Hic secuntur quidam articuli et tractatus, in quibus pro bono communi totius Christianitatis et pro bona amicitia et fraternitate servanda inter serenissimos principes dominos Mathiam Hungariae et Kazimirum Poloniae reges eorumque regnorum et terrarum pace et tranquillitate, et praesertim pro sedandis litibus in terra Prusciae convenerunt praefatorum serenissimorum regum consiliarii et oratores ad res huiusmodi specialiter deputati et destinati, quorum quidem articulorum et conventorum tenor sequitur de verbo ad verbum.

Imprimis conventum est, quod celebretur una dieta in oppido Siradiae super die festi Pentecostes, proxime venturo, ad quam pariter convenient oratores serenissimorum dominorum regum Hungariae et Poloniae, domini generalis magister ordinis Prutenorum et Nicolaus Tungen, episcopus Warmiensis, quibus serenissimus dominus rex Poloniae interim mittere debet salvos conductus sufficientes in plenissima et bona forma, ita quod tute venire ad praefatam dietam, tam ipse magister generalis, quam dominus Nicolaus praedictus possint, tractatusque habere et concludere ipsisque conclusis vel non conclusis similiter tute et secure ad loca sua redire valeant, sine omni dolo et fraude, ac etiam quod in tali tempore dicti salvi conductus mittantur, ut ipsi magister et episcopus commode ad ipsam dietam venire possint.

Item conventum est, quod interea temporis, donec videlicet praefati domini magister generalis et episcopus Warmiensis reversi fuerint ab ipsa dieta ad loca propria, servetur pax ab omnibus partibus et absteineatur ab omni hostilitate, nec ulla damna inferantur alicui partium. Nichilominus si contraventum fuerit, quod illata damna reficiantur, et quod abhinc usque ad diem inventionis Sanctae Crucis, proxime venturum, utraque pars in Prussia, id est, tam serenissimi domini regis Poloniae, quam magistri et episcopi, de dicta pace certificentur. Interea quoque serenissimus dominus rex Hungariae non debet mittere aliquem exercitum in auxilium magistri vel episcopi sed neque ad regnum Poloniae, neque magister generalis aut dominus Nicolaus Tungen episcopus Warmiensis debent aliquas gentes inducere in terras Prusciae, quae bellum et hostilitatem causare possint, similiter neque serenissimus dominus rex Poloniae novas gentes ad terras Prusciae mittere debet, nec ad regna aut terras, serenissimo domino regi Hungariae subjectas, in favorem cuiuscunque.

Item conventum est, quod magister generalis sit in primo statu et iuxta pacem, conclusam medio reverendissimi patris domini Rudolphi, episcopi

Wratislaviensis, tunc Laventini, apostolicae sedis legati omnia adimpleant, quemadmodum fecerat praedecessor suus, et quod serenissimus dominus rex Poloniae dicto magistro generali et omnibus ad eum pertinentibus, qualitercunque contra maiestatem suam excessissent, indulgeat et omnem ab eisdem magistro et suis indignationem et displicentiam amoveat, et gratiose in omnibus rebus erga illos se habeat, ac si nunquam inter eos aliqua displicentia intercessisset, et quod iuxta conclusam pacem ipsum magistrum et suos iuxta omnia puncta et articulos, in illis foederibus et pactis perpetuae pacis contentos, manuteneat et conservet.

Item conventum est, quod, dum haec omnia, in his articulis contenta, complebuntur per utramque partem; ex tunc omnia loca, castra, munitiones, villae, possessiones, et quicquid occupatum sive expugnatum est hactenus per aliquam partem, mutuo et vicissim restituatur; ita quod serenissimus dominus rex Poloniae omnia loca, terras et possessiones, quae ei ex confectione pacis perpetuae cesserunt, habeat et possideat. Similiter et magister generalis. Et nichilominus omnes novae impositiones, telonia, vel quaecunque alia gravamina durante belli interceptione inducta deponantur, nec pars partem in aliquo turbet aut aggravet, sed in priori et veteri dispositione ambae partes permanebunt.

Item quo ad dominum Nicolaum Tungen, episcopum Warmiensem conventum est, quod serenissimus dominus rex Hungariae instare debet et suadere eidem, quod ad complacentiam serenissimi domini regis Poloniae condescendat de ecclesia Warmiensi, et accipiat ecclesiam Culmensensem in titulum, et Pomezaniensem in commendam. Similiter oratores serenissimi domini regis Poloniae e converso instare debeant apud dictum dominum regem Poloniae, ut casu quo praefatus dominus Nicolaus Tungen de ecclesia Warmiensi nollet cedere, quod pro tam parva re nolit tantum bonum pacis, quod erit ad utilitatem totius Christianitatis, perturbare, attento quod serenissimus dominus rex Hungariae ipsum episcopum nec cogere, nec relinquere cum suo honore potest, quod si difficultas aliqua ex altera partium emergerit, tunc praelati et barones utriusque regni in ipsa dieta Siradiensi inveniant media concordandi.

Item conventum est, quod si continget ipsum dominum Nicolaum Tungen episcopum nolle cedere de ecclesia Warmiensi, et Serenissimus dominus rex Poloniae consentiat, quod habeat gratiam regiam et plenam indulgentiam de omnibus rebus, quas fecisset in displicentiam ipsius domini regis, et ipse dominus rex ab ipso omnem indignationem amoveat, et ipsum et ecclesiam praedictam in omnibus conservet iuxta articulum, in confecta pace perpetua de ecclesia et episcopo Warmiensi positum. Et nichilominus quod omnia loca, castra, munitiones, villae, possessiones, et quicquid tempore istarum differentiarum expugnatum, vel quovis modo occupatum fuit, aut alias dictae ecclesiae de iure pertinent, sine mora, aut quacunque renitentia aut gravamine, restituatur, ne occasione personae ecclesia ipsa ulteriora damna patiatur. Si vero ipsum dominum Nicolaum

Tungen episcopatus Warmiensi cedere contingat, tunc remittat integre dictam ecclesiam Warmiensem cum omnibus iuribus et pertinentiis, et e contra praescriptae duae ecclesiae sibi oblatae pleno iure, et cum omnibus iuribus, castris et pertinentis sibi similiter, integre consignentur, ita tamen, quod per oblationem ecclesiae Pomezaniensis paci perpetuae non derogabitur.

Item conventum est, quod in praefata dieta, media inveniantur et apponantur, quibus utraque pars, tam serenissimus dominus rex Poloniae, ex una, quam domini magister generalis et episcopus Warmiensis, ex alia, tuta sit de vera et firma observantia conclusorum, dummodo talia media non sint contra pacem perpetuam prius firmatam, pro quibus omnibus ibidem conclusis et confectis ipsi domini magister generalis et episcopus Warmiensis, cum oratoribus utriusque regni, ibunt ad praesentiam serenissimi Domini regis Poloniae, et omnia cum sua maiestate ex utraque parte confirmabunt, et illa quae ad invicem facere et promittere tenentur, adimplebunt, et serenissimus dominus rex Hungariae illis sic perfectis exposit contra dictam pacem neque magistro, neque episcopo praefatis auxilio erit.

Item conventum est de castris et civitatibus, videlicet Culmensi, Starigrod et Brodnica, quae serenissimus dominus rex Hungariae redemit in Prussia, quod postquam de supradictis facta fuerit plena concordia, ipse Dominus rex Hungariae, accepta summa pecuniae ab illa parte, quae ipsa castra et civitates iuxta dispositionem pacis perpetuae eliberare tenetur, eadem illi parti, cui ex inscriptione pacis perpetuae debentur, sine ulla renitentia restituat.

Item conventum est, quod super omnibus differentiis, quae essent inter maiestates regias et haec duo inclita regna, videlicet Hungariae et Poloniae, praelati et barones utriusque regni convenire debeant ad loca consueta super die Sancti Martini proxime venturo, cum iuribus et viris doctis et ibi diffinire omnino debeant de omnibus differentiis quae essent inter Regias Maiestates, et ipsa Regna, ut de cetero quiete et pacifice in bona fraternitate et perpetua pace tam reges, quam regna consistere et perseverare possint, nec ulla res, quae occasio alicuius differentiae aliquando esse possit remaneat indicussa et indeterminata.

Item conventum est, quod ad festum Purificationis Mariae Virginis proxime futurum per communes oratores dieta fiet in oppido Bythom, et ibi determinetur super differentiis inter regnum Poloniae et Slesiam.

Nos Mathias Dei gratia Hungariae, Bohemiae etc. rex recognoscimus, quod de nostra voluntate et consensu consilarii nostri prelati et barones ad id deputati in praefatos articulos et tractatus cum oratoribus serenissimi principis domini Kazimiri Poloniae regis ad id etiam cum pleno mandato a praefato rege missis convenerunt et concordaverunt, quos articulos et contenta nos laudavimus approbavimus et acceptavimus laudamusque, approbamus et acceptamus per praesentes, ipsosque articulos in quantum nos concernunt ad perfectum et

complimentum prout confecti sunt deducere volumus et promittimus, in quorum omnium fidem et robur nostrum secretum sigillum quo ut rex Hungariae utimur est appensum. Datum Budae, feria sexta proxima ante dominicam Ramis Palmarum, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono.

Ad mandatum domini regis in consilio

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5588.

MH: 11572–74.

MNL OL DF: [293 002](#).

Közli: A béke lengyel országnagyok által megerősített példánya alapján: [Dogiel, I. 77–79. o. XXX. sz.](#); [Katona, Tom. XI. Ord. XVI. 187–193.](#); Ugyanannak fordítása: Magyar békeszerződések, 217–222. o. 49. sz. (ford. Szende Katalin).

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 65x40 cm. Az invocatio díszített nagybetűkkel. Plicán pergamenszalagon Mátyás második magyar királyi titkospecsétje. (*N. Á.*)

1485. június 11. Krakkó. *Kázmér, lengyel király, szolgálataiért Farnas Jánosnak és örököseinek átengedi a krakkói ügyvédi hivatal húsz márkás évi adóját, egészen addig, amíg az így kapott jövedelem el nem éri a kétszáz márkát. Ezt követően az adóztatás joga visszaszáll a királyra.*

Kazimirus Dei gratia rex Poloniae, magnus dux Lythwaniae, Russiae Prussiaeque dominus heres etc. significamus tenore praesentium quibus expedit universis, quominus animum advertentes grataque admodum et continua obsequia generosi Ianusii de Farnass Hungari currentis nostri fidelis dilecti per ipsum nobis fideliter exhibita pro quibuscum utcumque consolatum reddere ad ulterioraque servitia per eum nobis exhibenda efficere inflammatioem censum nostrum annum viginti marcarum ex advocatia Cracoviensi nobis annuatim provenientem, quem olim Baran[...] ⁷⁶ tandem Obulecz et generosus Stanislaus Wisliczky de [...]vythnycza ⁷⁷ habuerant et praeceperunt hactenus eidem Ianussio Hungaro in ducentis marcis pecuniarum monetae et numeri polonicae quadraginta octo grossos marcarum in quemlibet computando inscripsimus et obligavimus inscribimusque et obligamus tenore praesentium mediante per ipsum Ianussium Hungarum et successores legitimos censum nostrum viginti marcarum productum tenendum habendum possidentem et percipientem pacifice et quiete tamdiu quousque praedictae ducentae marcae pecuniarum per nos inscriptarum sibi aut successoribus ipsius legitimis per nos aut successores nostros integraliter et ex toto fuerint exsolutae quibus taliter solutis, census ipse ad nos et successores nostros convertitur plene iure. Quocirca sibi avvocato Cracoviensi moderno et aliis pro tempore existentibus praesentibus requirentes mandamus quatenus de censu praedicto [...] ⁷⁸ viginti marcarum Ianussio praedicto aut successoribus ipsius respondentibus integre civibus nostris semper salvis aliter facere non ausris pro gratarum nostrarum harum, quibus sigillum nostrum est subappensum testimonio, litterarum. Datum Cracoviae, Sabbato post octavas Corporis Christi anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo quinto.

Relatio venerabilis Creslai de Curozwanki
regni Poloniae cancellarius

⁷⁶ Bizonytalan szövégződés.

⁷⁷ A név olvasata bizonytalan.

⁷⁸ A szó olvasata bizonytalan.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 1407.

MH: 11575–76.

MNL OL DF: [288 968](#).

Közli: –

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 28x18 cm. Függőpecsétje leszakadt. *(N. Á.)*

(Tóth Orsolya)

1489. április 23. Prága. Ulászló cseh király oklevele, amelyben szövetséget köt Kázmér lengyel királlyal Mátyás magyar király ellen és segítséget ígér neki.

Nos Wladislaus Dei gratia Bohemiae rex, marchio Moraviae, Luxemburgensis et Slesiae dux ac Lusatiae marchio etc. Notum facimus tenore praesentium, quibus expedit universis. Animadvertentes utilitatem, et gloriam regni nostri, cui in praesentia domino ita disponente praesidemus, in eo maxime consistere, si omni studio et diligentia operam dederimus, ut subditos nostros non solum hoc tempore in pace, otio, et tranquillitate conservemus, sed etiam a futuris et imminentibus casibus, et periculis, quantum saltem humana providentia fieri potest, muniamus, quo et calamitate, et metu calamitatis liberi, commodis suis eo melius incumbere, et insistere possent. Id autem nos potissimum ea ratione efficere posse confidimus, si principes et populos regno finitimos foedere nobis, et amicitia iunxerimus, quorum ope et auxilio his, qui se nobis non culpa nostra, sed propria temeritate, et praesumptione inimicos constituent, acrius, vehementiusque resistere valeamus. Quoniam autem serenissimus princeps et parens noster carissimus dominus Casimirus Poloniae rex etc. eo nos affectu fovet, et amplectitur, his prosequitur beneficiis, ut facile appareat eum, et indulgentissimum patris, et amicissimi principis erga nos animum habere. Dignum putamus, neque tantum Regnis nostris, sed etiam universae christianae reipublicae utile et necessarium, cuius salus in concordia regum et principum maxime versatur, arc-tissimum illud naturae, quod inter nos est vinculum, solidius, et firmitus reddere, et principes, proceresque nostros, tam ecclesiasticos, quam saeculares, et populos utriusque nostrum dictorum, et imperio subiectos ita colligare, et coadunare, ut mutuo fulti praesidio, omnem hostilem vim, siqua saltem emergerit, cavere et propulsare possent. Quam ob rem matura deliberatione et consilio habito et utilitate regni nostri cum proceribus consilii nostri participibus sedulo discussa, cum memorato serenissimo domino rege Poloniae sub hac forma, et conditionibus foedus, unionem, et concordiam inivimus, imo inimus, facimus, et firmamus promittentes, quod si serenissimus princeps dominus Mathias rex Hungariae concordias, tractatus, pacta, et foedera inter utrumque nostrum et regna nostra cum praefato domino rege et regno Hungariae habita, et facta, quibus nolumus hac nova nostra concordia in aliquo derogari, prior violaret, et contra nos vel praefatum dominum regem Poloniae, aut regna nostra hostiliter insurgeret, nosque vel alterum ex nobis, aut regnum alterius nostrum per se, vel quempiam alium, aut quascunque submissas personas aggredi conaretur, vel de facto invaderet quocunque tandem colore quaesito, extunc nos cum primum a praefato domino rege Poloniae admoniti, et requisiti fuerimus, pro omnibus nostris et regni nostri

viribus, atque potentia contra praefatum Hungariae regem exercitum congregare, et copias nostras in eum ducere, ipsique domino regi et regno Poloniae in auxilium venire, et desiderio suo, atque voluntate cognita constanter, et perseveranter ei adhaerere, atque ipsi praefato regi Hungariae communi consilio, et iunctis viribus resistere, et adversari. Et ipsum dominum regem Poloniae nullo modo deferemus, et auxilia, exercitumque nostrum Deo favente ex castris, et campo minime revocabimus, neque ab eo recedere patiemur, donec huiusmodi bellum cum praefato Hungariae rege inceptum honestis mediis finitum, et ad pacem, concordiamque plene redactum fuerit. Inducias etiam et qualiacunque pacta, et tractatus sine scientia et voluntate ipsius domini regis Poloniae, cum praefato domino rege Hungariae non intrabimus, paciscemur, neque habebimus, ita tamen, quod etiam ipse dominus rex Poloniae sine scientia, et consensu nostro contra ipsum regem Hungariae consurgere, ipsumque vel dominia sua invadere, aut oppugnare nequaquam debeat, quemadmodum et nos sine scientia et voluntate praedicti domini regis Poloniae similiter non faciemus, neque attentabimus quoquo modo. Casu vero, quo alter nostrum sine scientia et voluntate, ut praefertur, alterius nostrum, contra eundem dominum regem Hungariae insurrexerit, sibi bellum moverit, et intentaverit, ex tunc alter alterum, qui taliter fecerit, non tenebitur defendere, et adiuvere, foedere et concordia praesenti nihilominus in suo robore permanente, promittentes in verbo nostro regio haec omnia praefato domino regi Casimiro, qui se nobis ad similia obligavit sine omni dolo et fraude inviolabiliter observare, tam diu, donec alterum ex nobis decedere contigerit harum nostrarum, quibus sigillum nostrum regium est appensum, vigore et testimonio literarum. Datum in arce nostra Pragae die vicesima tertia, mensis Aprilis, anno salutis millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo nono, regni nostri anno decimo octavo.

Et nos Wok de Rosenberg, Joannes de Janowicz et Petrsburg supremus burgravius Pragensis, Henricus de Nova Domo regni Bohemiae camerarius supremus, Puotha de Risenberg in Oswihow eiusdem regni supremus iudex, Joannes Zagiecz de Hafenburg, et Kost regni praetacti supremus dapifer, Jaroslaus de Osternberg, Joannes de Ofelnberg regni praenominati cancellarius, Joannes de Oswamberg in Otrakomcz, magister prioratus per regnum praedictum, Georgius Berta de Duba et Lippei, Benesius de Colowrat in Libstein, Sigismundus de Wartemberg in Dieczn praefati regni pincerna supremus, Busco de Zieberg, Zdenko, Costka, de Postupicz, Benesius de Waitumlle burgravius in Carelstein, et magister monetae in montibus Scuthinis, Joannes de Raupow, notarius supremus Terrae Zabularum regni praenominati et magister curiae regalis, Nicolaus Junior de Horzicz Hradecensis dioecesis burgravius, Albertus de Leskowecz praedicti regni Bohemiae succamerarius, Petrus Caplerz de Suleiowicz in Winttrberg, Nicolaus Zrczka Junior de Lippa in Lipnicz, Jarossius

de Sowoiewicz in Novo Otranow, Albertus Ogierz de Ogedielcz in Lobkowicz, Bohuslaus Malowecz de Paczow Cztriborius de Wolstein, Borzko de Duhalicz, Joannes Ospetle de Prudicz in Zlebieth magistratuum, et consules civitatis antiquae Pragensis magistratuum et consules Novae Civitatis Pragensis, magistratuum et consulatus montium Cuthnarum magistratuum, et consules civitatis Zatz magistratuum, et consules civitatis Hradecz, super Albeam magistratuum, et consules civitatis Budweis Bohemicalis magistratus, et consules civitatis Tabor magistratus, et consules civitatis Elathomiae, barones, proceres, et provinciales regni Bohemiae, pleno et sufficienti mandato caeterorum dominorum baronum, et provincialium regni praefati suffulti, considerantes ligam, confoederationem, et concordiam praenominatam commodo, et defensionem praefati regni plurimum conducere, et utilem esse pro praefato serenissimo principe et domino, domino Wladislao rege Bohemiae, domino nostro, et pro nobis ipsis, et caeteris baronibus, et provincialibus dicti regni data fide promittimus, quod haec omnia et singula super annotata, ipse serenissimus dominus et rex noster, nos quoque, ac totum regnum Bohemiae inviolabiliter, et inconcusse, sine omni dolo et fraude observabunt, et observabimus, facient, et faciemus per omnes, quorum interest, observari. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem, et testimonium, sigilla nostra penes sigillum serenissimi domini regis Wladislai appendi fecimus. Datum anno, die ut supra.

Jelzete: AGADW, Dok. Perg. Nr. 5556.

MH: 11577–608.

MNL OL DF: [288 990](#).

Közl: [Dogiel, I. 23–25. o. XXI. sz.](#)

Pergamenen, melynek mérete kb. 60x30 cm. Plicán egy sorban összesen harminc pecsét függ alá, három természetes, öt zöld és huszonhárom vörös viaszba nyomva. Az első pecsét Ulászló cseh királyé, mely fonott selyemzsinórón függ. A többi pecsét pergamenszalagon, címzéseük nem olvasható fotók alapján, ezért közlésétől eltekintünk. (*N. Á.*)

RÖVIDÍTÉSJEGYZÉK

AGADW, Dok. Perg. = Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych w Warszawie – Zbiór Dokumentów Pergaminowych

Dogiel = *Codex diplomaticus regni Poloniae et magni ducatus Litvaniae in quo pacta, foedera, tractatus pacis... aliaque omnis generis publico nomine actorum et gestorum monumenta nunc primum ex archivis publicis eruta ac in lucem protracta, rebus ordine chronologico dispositis, exhibentur.* Tomus I–V. Edd. Matthias Dogiel. Vilnae, 1758–1764.

Katona = *Historia critica regum Hungariae. Ex fide domesticorum et exterorum scriptorum concinnata.* Edd. Stephanus Katona. Tomus VI–VIII. Ordine XIII–XV. Pest–Kalocsa, 1790–1792.

MH = Memoria Hungariae. „Magyarország a középkori Európában” online adatbázis.

MNL OL DF = Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltár Diplomatikai Fényképgyűjtemény

Mon. Pol. = *Monumenta medii aevi historica res gestas Poloniae illustrantia. Pomniki dziejowe wieków srednich do objasnienia rzeczy polskich sluzace.* Tom. I–XIX. Cracoviae, 1874–1927.

Nehring = Karl Nehring: Quellen zur ungarischen Aussenpolitik in der zweiten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts I. *Levéltári Közlemények*, 47. (1976) 87–120.

Óváry = Óváry Lipót: *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia történelmi bizottságának oklevélmásolatai 1. füzet. A Mohácsi vész előtti okiratok kivonatai.* Budapest, 1890.

ZDM = *Zbiór dokumentów małopolskich I–VIII.* Szerk. Irena Sułkowska-Kuraś, Stanisław Kuraś; Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków, 1962–1975.

Wagner = Carolus Wagner: *Analecta Scepusii sacrii et profani.* Pars I. Viennae, 1774.